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PART II: GENERALS, MILITARY EXPERTS ON NUCLEAR THREAT

AU261131 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Sep 80 p 6

[Second and concluding article in the Ferenc Varnai series: "Who Threatens Whom?: Discussion With Soviet Generals and Experts of the Military Sciences"]

[Text] In yesterday's issue of our paper, we published the first part of the discussions conducted by Ferenc Varnai, a member of our staff, with leading Soviet military experts. The Soviet specialists reviewed the process of development of a strategic balance of power between the Soviet Union and the United States and that of a European regional military balance of power. They pointed out that the U.S. political and military leadership would now like to upset military parity primarily by the deployment of new medium-range and cruise missiles, as well as through the forward-based U.S. nuclear weapons. Parallel with that, they strive to make public opinion accept the idea of a regionally limited nuclear war confined to military targets. The trouble is that a limited nuclear war is impossible, the propagators of such views are deceiving themselves, the Soviet military experts pointed out.

In our issue today we continue the publication of the views of Soviet army generals and other prominent representatives of the Soviet military sciences.

NEPSZABADSAG: The authors of Directive 59--just as NATO representatives--claim that Soviet military doctrine envisages an active military operation, while NATO is preparing only for defense.

Col Gen Pavel Melnikov, commander of the Frunze Military Academy:

What Does Soviet Military Doctrine Prescribe?

The Soviet Army is called upon to defend our country and not to conquer foreign territories. This is the spirit in which we educate our citizens from kindergarten to the military academy. According to Soviet military doctrine, we must be capable of a counterstrike and also of resorting to a counterattack. However, our measures implemented to attain that capability do not exceed the limits permitted under agreements.

Genrikh Trofimenko, doctor of the military sciences and head of a department of the U.S. Research Institute: There is no army that prepares only for defense and not for the annihilation of the enemy. Such an attitude would be capitulation under conditions of modern warfare.

One should realize that both the Soviet and the U.S. armies are preparing themselves--if I may use the term--vocationally and technically, for any situation. However, the two armies' political tasks are entirely different. The fundamental political goal of the U.S. Army is to ensure world hegemonist aspirations, spheres of influence and raw material and other bases of U.S. imperialism, beat back the forces struggling for liberation and independence and, wherever possible, weaken socialism. Contrary to that, the Soviet Army's political goal is to ensure tranquil and peaceful conditions for building communism and for the building of socialism for our allies. That is, preventing war is the fundamental mission of our army. However, for that, it has to have the strength to make the enemy realize that if it attacks us it will be dealt an annihilating counterstrike.

Of course, U.S. and NATO propaganda also claims that they are developing only their counterstrike capability. However, let us confront the political facts: Since its existence, the Soviet Union has never threatened the United States, whereas U.S. imperialism has threatened our country on many occasions with wiping it off the face of the earth. The Warsaw Pact has never created a conflict situation. The same cannot be said about NATO.

Can the Soviet Union Endure the Arms Race?

NEPSZABADSAG: According to Brzezinski, the Soviet Union, from its smaller national income, will not be able to endure the arms race forced upon it.

Lev Semeyko, candidate for a doctorate in the military sciences and head of sector of the U.S. Research Institute:

It cannot be denied that it is more difficult for us to continue the arms race. However, if they force this race on us it still does not mean that to keep abreast we must spend as much on weapons as the United States. Let us not forget that one reason for the military industry monopolies' interest in armament is the fact that they earn an exceptionally large profit in that branch. For instance, NATO is preparing to produce by 1985 193,000 anti-armor projectiles [lovedek] equipped with self-guiding mechanisms. Theoretically, it is possible to destroy nine tanks with 10 of these projectiles. Thus, the number of the projectiles that are to be produced suffices for the destruction of more than 170,000 tanks. However, there exist only 130,000 tanks in the whole world. What is involved is immense squandering motivated by profit.

And I would like to add: One must not forget, either, that we have every strategic material we need in our country, while the United States must rely on importing important strategic raw materials, which is also a factor that increases its costs.

The Fundamental Party Will Remain Intact Even So

G. Trofimenko: Weapons cost much more to a country that strives for superiority of strength, because it has to be able to destroy all responsive capacity. Conversely, for a country that only wants to ensure a parity of strength, it suffices if it retains the ability, even after having been dealt a first strike, to destroy , let us say, 30-40 fundamentally important centers of the adversary. And that can be ensured from much less.

As a matter of fact, Secretary of Defense Brown let the cat out of the bag when, in the election campaign, he engaged in a debate with the Republicans, who want to increase the military budget by $20 billion. As he said: One can attain only a minute difference in parity through this, but not a substantial one. The experience of the last two decades has borne out the fact that, considering the existing weapons systems, they can spend $20 billion or even $400 billion more, the fundamental parity--the mutual destructive ability--would remain intact; at most it would be at a greatly higher level.

Apart from that, let us recall the war waged by the Americans against Vietnam. The two countries' economic and military strength simply cannot be compared and, in addition, the war was fought only on the territory of Vietnam. And yet, it was the United States whose society could not endure a continuation of that war.

The Revolution Must Be Able To Defend Itself

Lt Gen Ivan Ovcharenko, political deputy commander of the Frunze Military Academy:

It is worth recalling history. At the time of World War II, we had less steel and tanks than our enemies, but our economy adapted itself much more rapidly and we took much more effective advantage of military technology. The United States had the upper hand over us following World War II. However, we have made up the lag, proving that we can adapt ourselves more rapidly to new conditions and that, in this sphere, science is developing more rapidly in our country. Nevertheless, it is not in this that we would like to compete. We are against armament and in favor of the limitation and reduction of the production of nuclear weapons, indeed, their complete elimination. We wish that the SALT II treaty would be ratified, so that we could fully implement the agreements laid down in it. Moreover, what we want is to be able to begin the SALT III talks as soon as possible.

And we, soldiers, say all this, for we feel responsible for peace and mankind and we know what a war with such weapons would mean.

P. Melnikov: Lenin has taught us that every revolution is only worth something if it is able to defend itself. We have proven both at the time of the intervention and in World War II what our revolution is worth.

And we will retain this ability as long as we are forced to do so. We possess a scientific and military potential that enables us to create any equipment necessary. This ability enables us to detect in time the cruise missiles, which are publicized to be "undetectable," and to render them harmless. Neither their relatively small weight, nor their low trajectory will protect them. However, we would like neither nuclear force, nor conventional types of weapons to be applied. We would be pleased if we could concentrate all our strength on a peaceful economic competition and not on armament.

We Bear Responsibility for Peace

Col Gen Aleksey Lizichev, deputy of the Main Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy:

We were able to win even when we were still alone, in our then incomparably weaker position. It was a historical lesson for imperialism.

We are now all the more composed and firm because we know what a different and mightier economic, scientific, military and moral potential we have behind us. We have enough to defend and with whom and what, and we know how to do so. That is why we are self-assured. We do not boast and we do not threaten. We understand what responsibility we bear for peace.

We do not strive for military advantages. Everyone should realize the truth: We want serious negotiations, agreement and disarmament on the basis of the principle of equal security.

BELGIAN DECISION ON EUROMISSILES A BLOW TO PENTAGON PLANS

LD261019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Grigoryev article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Despite the Pentagon's Pressure"]

[Text] Brussels--The Belgian Government has again postponed indefinitely the adoption of a decision on deploying American medium-range nuclear missiles on the country's territory. A statement adopted by the coalition cabinet of W. Martens stresses the interest in ending the arms race.

The Belgian Government statement marks a definite milestone in the acute political struggle which has developed within the ruling coalition. The December NATO Council decision on the production and deployment in Western Europe of American nuclear missiles provided direct impetus. It is planned to deploy 48 missiles from the Pentagon arsenal on Belgian territory. As is known, last December, W. Martens' government postponed the resolution of the question on deploying these missiles for 6 months. In June, when the time limit expired, fierce debates again broke out in the country. At that time Washington and the Belgian Atlanticists stepped up the pressure to force through the fulfillment of the NATO Council decision. In the last weeks of that month the political struggle over the question of the deployment of American nuclear missiles reached its highest pitch. The country was brought to the brink of the collapse of the present multiparty coalition. The danger of a new government crisis arose.

The fuss created by the Atlanticists aroused a corresponding reaction in the country's political and public circles. The advocates of the NATO decision were firmly rebuffed.

The mass movement of the progressive public against the NATO decision assumed a broad scale in Belgium. Taking part, as well as the communists and activists of the Flemish Committee for Actions Against Nuclear Weapons, were members of various liberal youth organizations and a significant proportion of the Christian Democrats.

A three-party grouping which is influential in The Netherlands--the Christian Democratic appeal--came out against Belgium's capitulation to the pressure from Washington and the Atlanticists. The Netherlands, the Flemish newspaper MORGEN writes in this connection, is afraid that if Belgium hurriedly says "yes" to the NATO decision, The Netherlands will be in complete isolation. Such fears are quite justified. It is no secret that in stepping up the pressure on Brussels Washington is counting on thereby influencing the position of The Netherlands, which has refused to have "Eurostrategic" missiles on its territory.

The Belgian Government's decision to postpone indefinitely the question of stationing American missiles was another blow against the plans of the Pentagon and North Atlantic bloc strategists, who demand unquestioning submission to Washington's diktat.

At the same time the statement bears the stamp of inconsistency.

On the one hand the Belgian Government has put an end to overt attempts by the Atlanticists to foist American missiles on the country. At the same time the country's leaders have handed them some trump cards for a new campaign in favor of Washington's "Eurostrategy."

SOVIET-U.S. CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION SESSION OPENS IN GENEVA

LD241514 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text[Geneva, 24 Sep, TASS--A regular session of the Soviet-American Standing Consultative Commission opened here today. The commission was set up to promote the attainment of the aims and provisions of the ABM limitation treaty and the interim agreement on certain measures in the field of limitation of strategic offensive arms, concluded by the USSR and the United States on May 26, 1972, and also the agreement on measures to lessen the danger of outbreak of nuclear war concluded between the two countries on September 30, 1971.

MINUTEMAN-3 TEST LAUNCH IN CALIFORNIA REPORTED

LD241515 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Sep 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Missile Test"]

[Text] San Francisco, 18 September--The United States has conducted the latest test of the Minuteman-3 ICBM. It was launched from the Vandenberg (California) Air Base over a distance of 5,000-6,000 nautical miles.

U.S. UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST CAUSES RADIOACTIVE LEAK

LD270246 Moscow TASS in English 2258 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] San Francisco, 26 Sep, TASS--A regular underground U.S. nuclear weapon test held yesterday at the testing ground Ukka-flat in the state of Nevada has caused a leak in radioactive material.

According to a representative of the Department of Energy, by this morning radiation spread 5 miles away from the place of explosion.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD281800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 28 Sep 80

["International Observers' Roundtable" program with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; Gennadiy Arkadyevich Shishkin, TASS political observer; and Gennadiy Mikhailovich Ariyevich, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Good day comrades. The routine 35th session of the UN General Assembly is being held in New York. Over a 3-month work period delegates will discuss more than 120 topical questions concerning the current international situation. The focal point is occupied by the new initiatives of the Soviet Union which are aimed at curbing the arms race and at disarmament. Great interest on the part of the participants in the session and wide international reaction have been prompted by the proposal of Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, head of the Soviet delegation, to include in the agenda as something important and urgent the question of certain pressing measures to reduce the threat of war, as well as the corresponding draft resolution, and also the Soviet memorandum for peace and disarmament, and for guarantees of international security, which has been presented to the General Assembly session. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have put forward a realistic program for peace embracing practically all aspects of the problems of curtailing the arms race and of disarmament, and indicated the basic directions on which efforts should be concentrated. What sort of steps are these that the Soviet Union is proposing as pressing ones? Oleg Nikolayevich, I would like you to dwell on this in a little more detail.

USSR Initiatives, Gromyko UNGA Speech

[Anichkin] The speech by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, our minister for foreign affairs, has really become the center of attention. Not only because it was a minister from the Soviet Union that spoke but chiefly because his speech contained, as you have already said, a wide program of action directed at curbing the arms race and at guaranteeing security for both small and large states. One must bear in mind that at the moment we are observing a very complicated, acute international situation where a departure from the policy of relaxation of international tension has taken place and, as it were, we have come to a watershed, or, if I can put it this way, to a boundary line where we will have to make a choice. Either the world will develop along the path of the arms race or else good sense will prevail and the arms race will be stopped and the world will again return to the policy of the relaxation of tension.

[Ariyevich] I would like to emphasize at this point that the arms race has always been the reason for the exacerbation of the world situation and has led toward war. For centuries states have adhered to the formula: If you want peace then prepare for war. States have accumulated weaponry in their arsenals and with some kind of iron inexorability wars have been set in motion, wars have followed wars and peace has come merely as a short breather between them. And if now the policy of relaxation of international tension is subjected to serious tests in the world--and Western propagandists have already begun talking of a slide toward war--then the root of this development must still be found in the same place, in the expansion of military preparations and in the increase of arms. This is the precise course being followed by the leaders of the NATO bloc and primarily by those in Washington who have planned to change the present military and strategic balance of power in their favor. This is reemphasized in our memorandum.

The Soviet Union itself considers that the interests of preserving peace are served not by whipping up the arms race but, on the contrary, by stopping it and by gradually curtailing the military arsenals of states.

[Anichkin] I want to emphasize the fact that the arms race may, as is especially stressed in our memorandum, lead to a point where in certain directions the arms race approaches a limit beyond which the opportunity to curb it efficiently with the aid of agreements based on mutual supervision may be lost.

This is a very dangerous trend which may lead to irreversible consequences. Therefore our proposals, especially the memorandum, are of exceptionally great importance. In this memorandum attention is drawn primarily to the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to the refusal to use force in international relations. You know very well that the Soviet Union, over a period of many years, since 1946, has forwarded a large number of initiatives in this connection. And one might say that success was achieved, primarily in the area of limiting strategic arms.

[Ariyevich] By way of example the USSR came forward with more than 100 proposals embracing practically all types of weapons, both nuclear and conventional, and also with measures of trust necessary for reducing the level of military opposition.

[Anichkin] Decisive significance in reducing the threat of nuclear war lies in curtailing any further increase in strategic nuclear arsenals of states and subsequently in a steady quantitive reduction and qualitative limitation of strategic nuclear weapons systems.

Gromyko, Muskie Meeting

[Shishkin] I think our listeners have noted with interest that this week a meeting took place in New York between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and U.S.-Secretary of State Muskie. As a result of this meeting agreement was reached on representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States meeting in Geneva during the week beginning 13 October with the aim of beginning practical discussion on specific questions.

What to your mind are the prospects for the discussions on this major and complicated problem? What can we expect from this meeting?

[Anichkin] I think it is a bit early yet to make any long-term judgments on this respect. However, judging from the news we received at the end of last week the following may be assumed, provisionally. We are talking about the start of talks on medium-range missiles in Europe. At first glance it would seem that the Americans would like to start exchanging views, but an exchange of views is not the same as talks. Nevertheless, something can be attained in the course of an exchange of views. That is, they could lead to talks.

I would simply like to dwell on what is the essence, so to speak, of our proposals and our position. You will recall that at the end of last year, before the North Atlantic bloc took the decision to produce and deploy medium-range missiles in West Europe, the Soviet Union proposed the holding of talks on nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe and expressed readiness, at the same time, to reduce its own quantity of these weapons providing that American medium-range weapons not be additionally deployed in West Europe. Furthermore, talks on this type of weapon would have been possible within the framework of the third round of talks on the limitation of strategic weapons, the SALT III talks as we call them. But these talks could not be held, it turned out, because the United States postponed indefinitely the ratification of the SALT II treaty.

[Ariyevich] Incidentally Oleg Nikolayevich, what about ratification? What are the prospects for the ratification of SALT II?

[Anichkin] You will probably remember that at the end of last year it became clear that the United States was not ready to ratify this treaty. This was in spite of the fact that President Carter tried to buy off the American militarists, the main opponents of this treaty, by adopting an extensive 5-year program for the creation of new types of weapons and new weapons system.

But all to no avail. The prospects turned out to be such that the process of ratification was transferred to the next year, that is, 1980.

But you know, and this is well corroborated, that in a presidential election year, as in this year, it is very difficult to discuss such problems and questions, so there is little likelihood of ratification this year. I would just like to recall that 4 years ago, in 1976, also a presidential election year, the question of the signing of the SALT II treaty was also in the offing. The then secretary of state, Kissinger, was saying that everything was ready for the signing, but the signing never took place. It would seem that the Republican President of that time, Ford, got cold feet when it came to signing the treaty. And it was possibly that which finally lost him his seat in the White House. The present situation is turning out to be similar.

[Shishkin] In spite of the fact that the conditions for the ratification of this treaty are turning out to be so unfavorable, the Soviet Union has made a good will gesture. After all, we agreed to start these talks prior to the ratification of this treaty.

[Anichkin] Another thing, Gennadiy Arkadyevich, is that our new proposals, the so-to-speak third variant of our proposals, envisage such talks--and by the way, these were under discussion in New York during the meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Secretary of State Muskie--talks at which simultaneous linked discussions would deal both with medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and existing American nuclear forward-based facilities. Such talks could be started before ratification of SALT II, but any accords achieved in the course of such talks would only be implemented after the coming into force of the treaty.

[Shishkin] What is happening here, Oleg Nikolayevich, is what the New York TIMES has to say when commenting on the results of the Gromyko-Muskie meeting: The sides differ on exactly which weapons' systems should be included in the arms limitation agreement. The New York TIMES writes that the United States would like to conduct talks only on the question of establishing controls over nuclear missiles, whereas the Soviet Union, the paper claims, would also like to include American bombers in Europe.

[Anichkin] It is good that you have drawn attention to this question. The thing is that the United States and some of its West European allies are asking themselves whether it would be the right thing to link the issue of medium-range weapons with that of American forward-based facilities. Would this really be the correct thing to do? It is the actual state of affairs and also the need to observe the principle of equality and identical security of both sides, while keeping in mind the general military-strategic balance of power between the USSR and the United States, that renders the question of linking the examination of medium-range weapons with that of the American forward-based facilities as being applicable. That is the whole essence of this question.

[Shishkin] The French newspaper LE FIGARO, pointing to the unreasonableness of American attempts to separate medium-range missiles from the forward-based facilities says the United States already possesses medium-range nuclear weapons capable of striking the European part of Russia as part of their forward-based system. The paper notes that these include F-111 aircraft based on Great Britain and strategic aircraft and missiles deployed on vessles of the U.S. Mediterranean fleet.

[Anichkin] That is correct. What transpires from this is that posing the question of holding talks on medium-range missiles, or rather medium-range facilities, is applicable in this instance and extraordinarily urgent. We must, while it is not yet too late, find a solution to the problem of limiting nuclear weapons in Europe with the help of talks based on the principles of equality and identical security. The Soviet proposals present real foundations for this. The opportunity must not be missed to achieve mutually-acceptable accord, nor must we let those proposals be swept aside by events.

[Ariyevich] Our country, broadly and convincingly, is everywhere demonstrating its good intentions, be it at the United Nations, the Vienna talks on the reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe or other places. There is no weapon about whose reduction and destruction we would not be willing to hold talks. We are launching a massive, broad, peaceful offensive aimed at preventing the danger of war and at taking the sting out of international tension. Our country's peaceful initiative and that of the other socialist countries, answers the aspirations of all peoples. This is why these initiatives were in the limelight at the international forum of the world parliament of peoples for peace held in Sofia.

Convened at the proposal of the World Peace Council, the parliament of peoples eloquently confirmed the fact that in our times the peace-loving public has become a principal and prestigious participant in international relations. The public movement for peace has become such an influential force that the ruling circles of the bourgeois states are forced to take it into account. Encountering a wave of public protest, the American administration was forced to postpone the start of the production and deployment of neutron weapons in West Europe. Opposition to the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in certain European countries which are members of NATO is now spreading in Europe, the United States itself and other countries. The actions of the broad masses of the people, who are putting powerful pressure on governments, are producing results. At the end of last week the Belgian Government deferred its decision on the deployment of U.S. missiles on its territory until the conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear missile systems in Europe. The governments of the Netherlands, Denmark and Greece have announced that they will not increase their military budgets next year by 3 percent in real terms as required by the NATO decision imposed by Washington.

There were differing opinions expounded during the debates at Sofia. This was quite natural, considering the exceptionally broad composition of the participants in this world peoples' forum. However, no matter how much the points of view of the speakers diverged, they were unanimous that the endeavors of all people of good will be united without delay so as to halt the arms race. The participants in the meeting declared that the resources so released be channelled into the eradication of poverty, illiteracy, disease and hunger. But at the moment certain Western countries, above all the United States, are proceeding on the opposite tack in the interests of the military-industrial complex. The militaristic course of the candidates for the two principal bourgeois parties and the unprecedented intensification of military preparations are very expensive for the U.S. people, whose shoulders are heavily burdened with colossal military expenditure, the costs of the economic crisis, inflation and unemployment.

Economic Crisis

[Shishkin] Gennadiy Mikhaylovich, in this connection I would like to draw attention to the fact that the price of gold in world currency markets again increased sharply last week.

On some days the precious metal was being sold for $700 and more an ounce. The Western press is inclined to ascribe this new bout of gold fever to the conflict between Iran and Iraq. There is, of course, some truth in this. But the instability and crisis in the entire capitalist system, in the intensification of which the arms race has played a not inconsiderable role, are the main reason for this sharp jump in the gold price.

The latest cyclical recession began in the United States and it has hit precisely this leading country of the capitalist world hardest of all. The army of unemployed in the United States has increased by over 2 million people since February this year. The automobile, construction and steel industries are facing a particularly difficult situation.

[Anichkin] It seems appropriate to say here that this economic crisis in the United States has new features which testify to the severity of the crisis. I have in mind the fact that production is being cut back--in other words, unemployment is increasing--while inflation is rising. As you know, inflation used to fall when unemployment increased, and when inflation increased, unemployment fell. On this occasion inflation and unemployment are increasing at the same time, and the increase is substantial. I think you will agree that this underlines the depth and seriousness of the current crisis.

[Shishkin] Inflation is now at a level in excess of 10 percent, in spite of all the measures which the Carter administration is taking. But the most important thing is that behind all these figures is the tragedy of tens of millions of people who have been deprived of the most fundamental human right, the right to be a constructive, full and equal member of society.

Electrician (Henry Herman) from the U.S. town of Mower was only 45-years-old when the factory gates closed on him and he joined the army of 8 million jobless. At first, he says, I thought that with my qualifications I was a valuable commodity on the labor market. But it is not all so simple. I am already losing all hope of finding work, he says. In this society you're nothing without money, and how can you have money if you have no work? For (Herman) and his fellow unfortunates the loss of their jobs means the ruination of their lives. For the capitalist class it is a reliable means of raising the intensity of labor, increasing the level of exploitation and, therefore, their profits.

[Shishkin] From the point of view any factory owner, whether in the United States, West Europe or Japan, unemployment is a school where belt-tightening and reconciliation with poverty are taught.

[Ariyevich] The arguments used by Western propaganda to justify this state of affairs are well-known to everyone. In an attempt to justify the economic and financial difficulties of the capitalist economy, Western propaganda refers either to the oil-producing OPEC-member countries which allegedly increase oil prices in order to place the Western economy in a difficult position or to the general situation in the Near and Middle East, which supposedly threatens to cut off the West's sources of energy and which therefore requires that it take decisive measures to interference in this region.

Such arguments, if you'll excuse the expression, are also being heard now that the military conflict between Iraq and Iran, which is gravely worrying international public opinion, is continuing.

Iranian-Iraqi Conflict

[Anichkin] Gennadiy Mikhaylovich, judging by reports coming in from Baghdad, Tehran and other capitals, the conflict on the border between Iran and Iraq is escalating.

These clashes are assuming, let us say, ever greater dimensions and we can already confidently say that in all respects there is a war between the two sides. Maybe, this is an exaggeration, but in the present case this impression is developing.

Agency reports indicate--and this is very alarming--that at the moment neither side intends or is prepared to begin looking for a path to a political settlement of the problems existing between the two countries by means of negotiations. Furthermore, the two sides are making more and more accusations about the causes of this conflict. One has to say that the history of the Middle East states, including Iran and Iraq, the formation of their borders, shows that the imperialist powers, which dominated this region for a long time, have left behind too many hotbeds giving rise to contradictions and strife, and sometimes confrontation involving the use of force.

In this situation the imperialist powers have always had an opportunity to obtain advantages for themselves and to attain their military and political aims. And now, it is not difficult to see that the conflict between Iran and Iraq can serve the interests of those states which have declared the oil-bearing regions of the Middle East and oil supply routes to be a zone of vital interests.

The United States, as a result of such a situation, may promote conditions whereby it can exert influence on the oil-producing countries of the region. These, incidentally, include both Iraq and Iran. Apart from **this**, an exacerbation of the conflict between those countries could lead to a breakdown of the unity of the Arab world opposing Israel which, under the patronage of the United States, is pursuing an aggressive, expansionist policy. Washington is trying in every possible way to bring about a split among the Arab countries and strengthen the position of Tel Aviv. The possibility is not ruled out that the Iran-Iraqi conflict may further the achievement of such an aim. It is not fortuitous, therefore, that the heightening of the confrontation between Iraq and Iran, as is apparent from press reports, all but gave rise to rejoicing in Israel.

[Shishkin] It is quite obvious that imperialist circles are trying to use this conflict to undermine the Iranian revolution and to carry out a counterrevolution in that country. A most interesting proof of this comes in the West German magazine STERN which reports that former officers of the shah in Paris are preparing a coup in Iran. In addition, it is reported that in such Persian Gulf states as Bahrain and Oman 25,000 mercenaries are awaiting the signal for military action against the Islamic republic. About 3,000 former soldiers from the elite of the shah's army are standing at the ready in Egypt to take, on command from Washington, strategically important points, first and foremost in the oil producing area of Khuzestan. At the same time they expect support also from the counterrevolutionary underground inside the country. STERN also reports that propaganda workers under General Oveysi, former commander in the shah's army, are trying by means of clandestine radio stations to incite soldiers to mutiny against the Islamic government. General Oveysi is in fact the man, who, from the Paris headquarters of the counterrevolution, is coordinating preparations for a coup which are being carried out in various countries. And here is another interesting thing: As STERN writes, former officers of the shah now in Paris are awaiting a signal from Washington. Without U.S. aid, one of them said, they will not start the rebellion. For quick success they need U.S. technology and arms. From the United States, Ashraf, sister of the dead shah, is engaged in financing this military plot. She is investing in the military putsch more and more sums of money from the shah's legacy, or rather not his legacy, but the billions plundered by the shah and brought out of Iran.

[Anichkin] Gennadiy Arkadyevich, I think that the possibility of direct U.S. interference in the events in that region should not be ruled out, either.

[Ariyevich] In any event, the United States has concentrated very large military forces in the conflict area.

[Shishkin] That's quite right, and in my opinion the creation of such an unstable situation in the region contributes to a great degree to the conflict between Iran and Iraq, and is providing the United States--in my view--with extra trump cards to justify its military presence in the Persian Gulf and to extend its system of military bases in the Near and Middle East and in the Indian Ocean basin. The build-up of U.S. military might in the region is aimed at interference in the internal affairs of the Middle East countries and at ensuring they safeguard U.S. interests. Such a policy of the United States cannot be concealed by putting forward any arguments about neutrality in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

[Ariyevich] It is very interesting, incidentally, that these words about neutrality are delivered very frequently. Just a few days ago there was a report from Washington that a meeting of the National Security Council had taken place in the White House at which the situation in the Middle East was discussed in connection with the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. After the meeting ended, President Carter made a statement saying that there must be no outside interference in that conflict. At the same time, however, the White House is drawing up a whole number of variants for military interference.

[Anichkin] Gennadiy Mikhaylovich, I can quote the diplomatic correspondent of NBC television who frankly says the following: "High-placed officials in the administration insist that the United States already has a specific plan of armed interference [vmeshatelstvo]."

[Ariyevich] Proof of this is provided, too, by Presidential Directive 51 which envisages the possibility of using nuclear weapons in that region. Also, as the New York TIMES recently noted, the Pentagon is studying a naval operation which could be carried out under the pretext of safeguarding freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz. As we can see, Washington's words and deeds again diverge in diametrically opposite directions. Washington speaks of being in favor of neutrality, but in reality it is clearly not against warming its hands on the new hotbed of tension.

[Anichkin] The conflict between Iraq and Iran must be overcome. There are no reasons that could lead to an increase in that conflict. It must be overcome by peaceful means, by means of talks. The establishing of peace and calm in the region would be in the national interests of both countries and their security, as well as of all states in the Middle East--and not only the Middle East.

[Ariyevich] There is no doubt that the prolonging of military action and the increase in that action is fraught with very dangerous consequences. And for that reason all people of good will welcome with satisfaction efforts aimed at defusing the situation and extinguishing the conflagration of war. Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca had gone to Iraq and Iran with a message from Fidel Castro as chairman of the nonaligned movement. Yasir 'Arafat has offered his services as a mediator in that conflict. The members of the Security Council have held emergency consultations on the situation that has arisen. In a word, this concern throughout the world is very palpable, and one would very much like to hope that in the near future it will bear positive fruit.

Here we end our program and take our leave of you. Thank you for listening, and all the best!

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE HEAD QUOTED ON IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT

NC261844 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, has called on the leaders of Iran and Iraq to find a peaceful solution to the conflict. This report was sent by AFP from New York, where Habib Chatti is attending the UN General Assembly session. Habib Chatti has said that the Iranian-Iraqi conflict has caused serious concern among Islamic countries, and that the Islamic Conference will hold an extraordinary meeting to discuss the problem.

Syria and Saudi Arabia have called for a halt to the military conflict in order to benefit the consolidation of peace and security in the region.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL ACTIONS IN IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT

Waldheim Proposal

NC261251 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has proposed that the Security Council meet immediately in order to study ways to overcome the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. In a letter to the president of the Security Council Kurt Waldheim writes: The formation of this meeting is necessary due to the fact that calls on the conflicting sides to stop the bloodshed have been in vain.

Security Council to Meet

NC261900 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] It has been announced in New York that the UN Security Council will meet today following the meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers who are participating in the UN General Assembly session to study the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. The Islamic countries will study a plan for solving the conflict with the help of mediation by Islamic countries.

Iraqi Delegate Comment

LD270625 Moscow TASS in English 0614 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 27 Sep, TASS--An urgent meeting of the UN Security Council has been held here to examine the question of the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq.

Addressing the meeting, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said that the situation, which had emerged as a result of the conflict between the two countries, constituted a threat to international peace and security. He expressed profound concern over the escalation of the conflict and the possible dangerous consequences of a further aggravation of the situation. Kurt Waldheim expressed the hope that the Security Council would find the best way to putting an end to the hostilities and settling differences between the two governments peacefully.

Statements at the meeting were also made by permanent representatives of Mexico and Norway and a representative of Iraq, who specially arrived in New York to explain his country's stand on the issue under discussion.

The Security Council will continue the examination of this issue.

Attempts To Resolve Conflict

LD272026 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 27 Sep 80

[From "Window on the Arab World" program, prepared by correspondent A. Timoshkin]

[Text] The Security Council has begun to discuss the possibilities of helping to achieve as soon as possible a political settlement to the dispute between Iran and Iraq. International mediation in particular is being discussed to halt the military clashes. The overwhelming majority of members of the Security Council and the United Nations, and particularly all the Arab and Islamic countries and the Soviet Union and other socialist states, are insisting on this.

The present balance of power in the United Nations is such that it can carry out its main task of preserving peace and security. The Republic of Cuba, chairman of the nonaligned movement, as well as the PLO, are carrying out the task of mediation in resolving the Iranian-Iraqi dispute. The Islamic conference undertaken to perform such a mission. A number of Arab states rightly consider that the continuation of the Iranian-Iraqi dispute serves no one but imperialism and Zionism, who are rushing to exploit this dispute to achieve their new and long-term imperialist usurpation plans; and at the same time, as the leaders of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen have pointed out, the American imperialists, the Zionists and the As-Sadat regime are fanning the flames of the Iranian-Iraqi dispute in an attempt to distract the attention of the Arab peoples from coninuing the struggle to eradicate the consequences of the Israeli aggression and for acknowledgment of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

The fact is that, together with other countries, the Arabs are looking for measures to resolve this continuing Iranian-Iraqi dispute. As to Israel, it is continuing to intensify its aggressive activity against Lebanon and to implement its plans of annexing the Palestinian Arab and Syrian territories it is occupying. Moreover, the United States is rushing to consolidate its permanent military presence in the region.

Security Council Resolution

LD290606 Moscow TASS in English 0543 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 29 Sep, TASS--The U.N. Security Council has discussed the conflict between Iran and Iraq and passed a resolution urging both sides to refrain immediately from any further use of force, and settle the dispute, which broke out between them, by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law.

The resolution, which has been unanimously carried by the Security Council, urges Iran and Iraq to accept the proposal of mediator or reconciliation, or turn to other peaceful means at their choice.

The Security Council has also urged all other states to show absolute restraint and refrain from any actions, which may bring about a further escalation and broadening of the conflict.

Stating the Soviet Union's stand, USSR's Permanent Representative to the United Nations Organization O.A. Troyanovskiy said that the present clashes between the two countries are playing into the hand of only reactionary and imperialist forces.

The Soviet delegation, he said, would like to express confidence that both sides will display the necessary good-will for the restoration goodneighbour relations between them and for peaceful settling the differences through negotiations. "We hope," the Soviet representative said, "that the leaders of Iran and Iraq will find ways and means for settling the conflict."

GROMYKO CONTINUES MEETINGS WITH VARIOUS FOREIGN MINISTERS

Talk With Castaneda

LD261447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] New York, 24 Sep, TASS--A.A. Gromyko met with J. Castaneda, Mexican secretary of foreign relations.

During the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, questions of bilateral relations and international problems of mutual interest, including questions connected with the work of the current UN General Assembly session, were discussed. The opinion was voiced on both sides that in the situation which is currently developing in the world arena all peace-loving states must exert further efforts with a view to maintaining detente, ending the arms race and developing equal international cooperation.

An exchange of opinions took place on the question of the forthcoming official visit to the Soviet Union by the Mexican secretary of foreign relations.

Meets With Colomba

LD260836 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 26 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a conversation with Emilio Colombo, Italian minister of foreign affairs.

During the conversation the two ministers considered some questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and Italy, noting the importance of further development of Soviet-Italian contacts in the political field.

With the framework of the Soviet-Italian protocol on consultations, international problems of mutual interest, including those concerning the work of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly, were also discussed. The two ministers reaffirmed the Soviet Union's and Italy's adherence to the policy of detente.

The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Group Meeting

LD261628 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 26 Sep, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met with heads of delegations and the chief delegates of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen at the 35th U.N. General Assembly session. The meeting was attended by the permanent observer from the KDPR at the United Nations.

During the meeting held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the participants discussed some of the international problems which are on the agenda of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Guinean Foreign Minister Meeting

LD270220 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1927 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 26 Sep, TASS--A meeting took place here today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Abdoulaye Toure, member of the Politburo of the State Party of Guinea and minister for external affairs and cooperation of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

During the conversation, the ministers examined certain issues pertaining to the cooperation between the USSR and Guinea and international problems of mutual interest to the two countries, including those related to the situation in the south of Africa.

Meets Cypriot Foreign Minister

LD262034 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1949 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 26 Sep (TASS)--Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, has received Nikos Rolandis, the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus. During the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, they discussed bilateral Soviet-Cypriot relations. N. Rolandis provided information about the situation on Cyprus and the position as regards a settlement there. Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed the Soviet Union's consistent course aimed at supporting the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. Certain other international problems, including those relating to the work of the present UN General Assembly session, were touched on during the conversation.

Talk With Mitsotakis

LD262328 Moscow TASS in English 2302 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 27 Sep, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko had a meeting today with Foreign Minister of the Hellenic Republic Konstandionos Mitsotakis. Questions of the development of Soviet-Greek relations in different spheres, as well as topical international problems of mutual interest, including items on the agenda of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, were discussed during the conversation. Andrey Gromyko said that the Soviet Union was doing and will continue doing everything so that friendly relations with Greece dating far back to remote history should be given a new impetus and be developing in the interests of both countries and peoples. The Greek side also expressed the wish to develop relations with the Soviet Union, specifically trade. The conversation passed in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

Olesen Meeting

LD270218 Moscow TASS in English 2353 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 27 Sep, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko recieved on Friday Denmark's Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen. During the conversation the ministers discussed a number of international problems, including those connected with the work of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly and the coming meeting of representatives of European countries, the United States and Canada in Madrid. Both sides expressed the wish that the Madrid meeting be held in a businesslike constructive atmosphere and become a new step along the road of consolidating security and cooperation in Europe. There was also an exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and Denmark. It was noted that in the opinion of both sides Soviet-Danish cooperation proved on the practice over many years can and must continue developing in different sphere, including the sphere of economy. The conversation passed in a businesslike constructive atmosphere.

Meets With Nothamb

LD270704 Moscow TASS in English 0558 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 27 Sep, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has met with Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb.

In the course of the talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the ministers pointed out with satisfaction the favourable development of bilateral Soviet-Belgian relations. In discussing questions in connection with the present state of the international situation, main attention was devoted to problems pertaining to deepening detente and cooperation among European nations, limiting arms race and taking specific steps for disarmament in Europe. The Soviet side expressed the hope that Belgium would support the fresh Soviet initiatives directed at the attainment of these goals. The ministers has also examined some issues on the agenda of the current U.S. General Assembly session.

Talks With Mochtar

LD272058 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 27 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received Kusumaatmaja Mochtar, Indonesian minister of foreign affairs.

During the conversation there was an exchange of views on questions of Soviet-Indonesian relations as well as on a number of international problems, those pertaining to the agenda of the present session of the U.N. General Assembly, in particular.

Special attention was devoted to the situation in South-East Asia. Andrey Gromyko noted the USA's and China's actions in South-East Asia, aimed at destabilizing the situation in the area and at disuniting the states of Indochina and the ASEAN countries. He also pointed to the irreversible character of the changes that have occurred in Kampuchea whose people have embarked upon the road of independent development and the building of a new life. It was emphasized on the Soviet side that the construction proposals, which were put forward at the recent conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of the SRV, Laos, and the PRK in Vientiane, are a solid foundation for normalizing the situation in South-East Asia.

Conversation With Turkmen

LD272126 Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 27 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received Turkmen, Turkish minister of foreign affairs. During an exchange of views on questions of relations between the USSR and Turkey, the ministers stated with satisfaction the stable state of their relations and expressed the two sides' intention to continue to develop them in the political, economic, trade, and other fields on the basis of good-neighbourliness, and the principles of quality and mutual advantage. Some international problems were discussed as well. Andrey Gromyko pointed to the dangerous character of tension in the situation in the Near and Middle East. The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Meets With Qaddumi

LD272156 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 27 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Discussed during the conversation were matters of mutual interest and among them those, in particular, which are connected with the UN Security Council's decision and the results of the recent special session of the UN General Assembly as well as with the agenda of the 35th session of the UN General Assembly. It was emphasized on both sides that the Camp David anti-Arab deal continues to serve as one of the main sources of the preservation of the explosive situation in the Middle East.

Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed the principledness and consistency of the Soviet policy in support of the Arab peoples just struggle for their legitimate rights, in favour of a comprehensive settlement and restoration of lasting peace in the area. He also pointed to the invariability of the Soviet Union's support for the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, of whom the PLO is the sole legitimate representative, including their right to the establishment of a state of their own. In this connection Faruq Qaddumi on behalf of the PLO leadership expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The conversation passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Jorge

LD272152 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 27 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met with Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola.

The two ministers considered some questions of friendly Soviet-Angolan relations and exchanged views on topical international problems, including those pertaining to the work of the present session of the UN General Assembly. Special attention was devoted to the situation in the African Continent and, in particular, in Africa's south. The two sides unanimously declared in support of the Namibian people's courageous struggle for their freedom and independence, and condemned the aggressive actions of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa.

The conversation was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Talks With Andrei

LD272150 Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 27 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met here with Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Some matters of world politics and the international situation were considered during the conversation. The opinion about the necessity for all the peace-loving states--members of the UNO to take energetic steps in the interests of normalizing the present-day international situation was expressed on both sides.

The conversation passed in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere.

MUSKIE-GROMYKO AGREEMENT ON OCTOBER MEETING 'POSITIVE STEP'

LD271854 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Political discussion continues at the United Nations General Assembly session. These debates, writes our commentator Viktor Shragin, reflect two main lines in world politics. One is the line of the United States, a number of other NATO countries and Beijing operating in unison with them. It is their militaristic policy that is responsible for the noticeable complication of the international situation at present. There has been a rise in the danger that the world may plunge into a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The line of the aggressive imperialist forces has found a reflection in the so-called new American nuclear strategy, in the head-on attack of the Washington administration on the relaxation of tension and in the start of the new round of the arms race. For example, the Pentagon has imposed on Western Europe a qualitatively new type of nuclear weapon. Having taken the line for pressure, force and confrontation in international affairs the United States is building up its military presence in various parts of the world. More American bases are being set up in east Africa. Washington is fanning hotbeds of tension in Southeast Asia and in the Caribbean, it threatens the sovereignty of Iran and supports the Israeli aggression against the Arab states. Washington is trying to get at any cost one-sided military advantages. That is the root of the dangerous worsening of the international situation.

The reckless line of the imperialist forces in international affairs is countered by a policy of the Soviet Union, the entire socialist community and other peace minded states. This policy is based on the formula that if you want peace you should follow a policy of peace and struggle for this policy. Facts speak for themselves. The Soviet Union has made more than 100 proposals to ease tension, to curb the arms race and to move over to disarmament. At the current United Nations General Assembly session too this country has put forward a new peace initiative. It has proposed putting on the session's agenda the question of some immediate measures to reduce the danger of war. As President Leonid Brezhnev stressed, we do not want to compete in the production of tools of death and sincerely advocate a limitation and reduction of the military arsenals and disarmament. We are ready for a political solution of any international problems. One such problem is to limit the medium range nuclear armaments in Europe. The Soviet Union has proposed discussing this question in direct connection with the American forward based nuclear vehicles in the area.

As a result of the exchange of views between the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, and the U.S. secretary of state, Edmund Muskie, an agreement has been reached that during the first half of October representatives of the two countries will meet in Geneva for a practical discussion of issues related to the beginning of talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. This is a positive step.

It must be stressed that a nuclear war is not fatally inevitable, but that doesn't mean unfortunately that such a war is ruled out. For this reason it's necessary now, as never before, to achieve an actual pooling of efforts of all those who are opposed to the arms race, to the war danger, who advocate easier tension and peace. The Soviet Union is ready to make a weighty contribution to the noble struggle for the security of nations, that has been our consistent line in world politics.

HUANG HUA UNGA SPEECH DENOUNCED AS 'SLANDER'

OW261445 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] As you listeners know, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua gave a speech at the UN General Assembly. One can see from news agency reports that his speech contained many slanders against Soviet policy and repeated Washington's propaganda and slogans. In this connection, station commentator Shakov writes:

In commenting on Huang Hua's speech, even AP said the Chinese foreign minister did not tell us anything new, and his tone seemed usual yet pungent. True, this high-ranking representative from Beijing, in his impolite speech, used high-flown words and substituted abuses for valid reasons. The essence of his argument is this slogan: The Soviet Union's appeal for relaxation of tension is virtually a cover for its aggression and expansion.

Of course, this slogan is nothing new. Whenever the Soviet Union puts forward a new concrete proposal for preventing conflicts and safeguarding world peace, Beijing comes up with this slogan. The following fact makes this point clear: On the day when the Soviet delegation set forth proposals for taking certain urgent measures to reduce the danger of war, Huang Hua suddenly spoke at great length.

I do not intend to enumerate these concrete proposals one by one but do intend to point out several of them: The Soviet Union appeals to various countries to restrict the activities of all military alliances; to freeze the number of their armed forces and weapons at the present levels and then to reduce them; to undertake not to use nuclear weapons; and to reach agreement on the banning of all nuclear weapons tests.

All people regard these proposals as a program of action for strengthening peace and relaxing international tension. How can one see these proposals as a cover for aggression and expansion? If one should do so, he must be full of fantasies and [words indistinct]. Why did the Chinese foreign minister reject outright all the principles contained in these proposals even before understanding the objectives of these proposals? This is because the Beijing leaders do not take peace and the relaxation of international tensions into account. They advocate that the existing military alliance or bloc should be expanded and a new one with the participation of the United States, Japan and other imperialist countries should be formed. They are trying in every possible way not only to expand China's armaments but to make various Western countries do so. They have bluntly announced that they are not prepared to renounce the use of nuclear weapons or stop nuclear tests.

The Beijing leaders have not only said so but have actually done so. Their actions in this regard are aimed at intensifying the arms race, aggravating conflicts and provoking war. This is the Beijing leaders' general objective as seen in Huang Hua's recent speech.

The Soviet Union's stand is precisely opposite to that of the Beijing leaders. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, recently said that since ancient times, man follows this formula in the striving for his own safety: If one wants peace, he must be prepared for war. In our nuclear era this formula implies unusual dangers which we understand clearly. This is why we have repeatedly said in the past and at present that if we want peace, we must wage a peaceful struggle and fight for peace.

The Beijing leaders' actions are like those of the ruler of a kingdom in a fairy tale. In this kingdom, all ordinary mirrors are distorted. Thus, this kingdom is called the kingdom of distorting mirrors. The personnel of the kingdom see everything as reflected in (?the distorting mirrors). They regard liars as honest people, murderers as gentlemen and bloody rulers as [words indistinct]. (?However, this situation does not last long.) Good and honest people break these distorting mirrors so the truth comes out. Then all people realize that a liar is a liar, a murderer is a murderer and a bloody ruler is a bloody ruler.

The Beijing leaders have put up distorting mirrors in various parts of China for years. They also attempt to hang a distorting mirror on the wall of the UN building in order to disguise themselves as kindhearted people or champions for justice and to deceive the people of other countries. This cannot but make people note that the name of Huang Hua is homonymous with the word "lie" in Chinese. Huang Hua's recent speech has particularly brought this to people's attention.

UN SPEECH BY AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTED

LD261904 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 26 Sep, TASS--TASS special correspondents Valentin Vasilets and Vladimir Matyash report:

Shah Mohammad Dost, Afghan minister of foreign affairs, said the imperialist circles and the Chinese hegemonists seriously complicate the situation in Asia. Speaking at the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly, he emphasized that peace and security in the content are being imperiled by the unprecedented build-up of U.S. Armed Forces in the Arabian Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. In recent months the USA has concentrated in the area more than 30 naval ships including an attack aircraft-carrier group as well as several thousands of marines and several hundreds of military aircraft. U.S. imperialism has already used those forces for an open aggressive action against Iran.

Shah Mohammad Dost went to say that peace and security in Asia are being jeopardized by the attempts by the Beijing hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists at destabilising the situation in Indochina. With this end in view, they stage military provocations on the Chinese-Vietnamese border and organise the provocative actions of the remains of Pol Pot bands against the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK).

Shah Mohammad Dost said further than ever since the triumph of the April revolution in Afghanistan, imperialism, the Chinese hegemonists and some reactionary regimes in the region started their hostile activities against the young republic. They give all kind of aid to the counter revolutionary bands which find refuge in neighbouring countries. They provide them with modern arms and other military equipment and sent their instructions to train armed bandits who practically every day intrude into Afghan territory, kill innocent people, including women, children and old men, burn down schools and hospitals, kill teachers and physicians. The Afghan people and the army could have easily suppressed the counterrevolutionaries' resistance were it not for the active and lavish support to those forces on the part of imperialism, imperialism, in the first place, the Chinese hegemonists and reactionary Islamic regimes.

The minister stressed that despite the hostile activities from Pakistan's and Iran's territories, the Government of DRA has repeatedly stated its readiness and sincere desire to establish normal friendly relations with its neighbours. Having recalled the programme put forward by the Government of the DRA on May 14, this year, for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, Shah Mohammad Dost pointed out that the aims of such a settlement should be a guaranteed and complete cessation and non-resumption of all acts of armed aggression against Afghanistan.

Talks on a political settlement and normalisation of relations with Pakistan and Iran can be conducted only on the basis of full respect for the sovereignty and sovereign rights of the DRA. The question of withdrawal of the Soviet limited military contingent should be solved within the framework of a political settlement. "We are prepared to sit down at the table of negotiations as soon as Pakistan and Iran are ready to do that. But it goes without saying that the holding of the talks cannot be accompanied with a continuation of hostile activities against Afghanistan from the territories of those countries", the speaker emphasized.

The minister stated in conclusion that in the complex international situation it is essential to do everything possible to relieve tension and to prevent a dangerous development of events. "It is exactly in this context that we welcome the Soviet Union's proposal on the new item on the assembly's agenda. The realisation of measures suggests in the Soviet draft resolution 'on some urgent measures to lessen war danger' would make it possible to relive the burden of military spending, to consolidate the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and to create favourable conditions for a real headway in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. The Afghan delegation is supporting the draft resolution.

STUDIO NINE PROGRAM ANALYZES POLISH EVENTS

LD271946 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] The regular popular television Studio Nine program has given an analysis of the recent events in Poland. Vitaliy Kobysh, head of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department; Nikolay Shishlin, head of a group of advisers of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Valentin Zorin, radio and television political observer, took part in the broadcast.

The August and September events in Poland, the participants in the transmission stressed, have several aspects. The first consists in the fact that some mistakes of party leadership were allowed, as were deviations from the line of the sixth congress of the Polish United Workers Party at which the guidelines for the construction of a developed socialist society and for constant improvement of the standard of living of (?the population) were given. This brought about some violation of the links between the party and the masses and caused dissatisfaction among a section of the Polish working class. However, the participants in the transmission stressed, the demands of the workers--and they are assessed as such in Poland itself--are demands which have been established on a socialist basis, and their objective is (?the earliest) possible implementation of the [word indistinct] socialist principles on Polish soil. It is for this reason that vigorous work is proceeding in Poland so as to make good the mistakes. This work is not easy; it requires time and very great efforts on the part of the Polish United Workers Party, and by the whole country. And this work goes on. It has been considerably facilitated thanks to the consideration, sympathy and material support which the socialist countries are giving the People's Republic of Poland at a time which is not at all easy for that country.

However, the participants in the Studio Nine broadcast stressed, the Polish events also have another aspect. It consists in the fact that antisocialist elements have tried and are trying to make use of the small rift which appeared between the party and a section of the workers. These elements have gained support by Western circles which are trying to use the events in Poland in a way which suits them. The participants in the transmission drew attention to the ambivalent and openly inflammatory statements by some Western officials and to instances of direct meddling in Polish events. For instance, some leaders of the extreme reactionary U.S. trade unions were collecting funds and sending them to Poland, and in most cases this was done by infringing Polish laws, and illegally.

The antisocialist elements in Poland were also sent funds from the Federal Republic of Germany. At the same time subversive centers like Radio Free Europe began a provocative activity in order to incite sentiments hostile to socialism among the Polish population. Revanchist circles in the Federal Republic of Germany too have made provocative statements. Herbert Czaja, president of the so-called federation of expelees, who is also a Bundestag deputy on the CDU/CSU ticket, openly stressed: Now the Germans must become fully aware of the responsibility before the people of Poland and the Germans living there. They are not entitled to another mistake, this revanchist clamored. As the saying goes [words indistinct].

The participants in the Studio Nine transmission denounced the attempts at interfering in Polish affairs. They stressed that the socialist system which gave that country independence and great economic strength, also gave it a strong foundation and the ability to resolve the most complex and the toughest problems.

MUSKIE ON POSSIBLE STEPS IN CASE OF HORMUZ STRAIT CLOSURE

NC261834 Radio Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The United States is holding discussions with its West European allies on the possibility of sending international naval forces to the Persian Gulf. This was reported by AFP, which quoted U.S. State Secretary Edmund Muskie.

Muskie has said that if the Hormuz Strait is closed because of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the topic of dispatching troops might be brought up.

The newspapers and columnists in the Near East have repeatedly voiced their concern over U.S. efforts to use the Iranian-Iraqi conflict to intervene in the affairs of the region.

COMMENT ON U.S. ROLE, POSITION IN IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT

U.S. Welcomes Conflict

LD262030 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Despite the fact that the U.S. administration continues to reaffirm in words that it will not interfere in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, its overt and the covert activity indicates the opposite. The huge U.S. fleet in the gulf region is ready for any venture. News agency reports said that 29 U.S. warships were directly approaching the gulf's [word indistinct] and that the rapid deployment force was placed on alert. The United States has no objection to involving in its adventure its allies in NATO, particularly Britain, which has some naval units in the gulf region.

A special place in the preparation of the imperialist adventure being planned has been allotted to the two lesser partners to the United States in the Camp David accords: Israel and As-Sadat's regime. Tel-Aviv and official Cairo have announced that they are willing to place their territory and bases at the disposal of the United States. At the same time the role of war instigators is being prepared for them. Begin said directly in connection with the Iraqi-Iranian conflict that the United States could not stand idly by in this situation. The Egyptian regime adopted an equally provocative attitude. In an interview with Netherlands television, President as-Sadat openly encouraged the U.S. propaganda which is now exploiting the oil issue and said that the time has come for the West to take the necessary measures because there is danger not only to the gulf region's security but also to the oil supplies to Europe and the United States. It is said that if you want to know the master's intentions listen to his servants. One does not have to be an astrologer to comprehend that Tel Aviv and Cairo are now working according to a Washington scenario It is very significant that in his interview the Egyptian president did not [word indistinct] attack Iran and Iraq; even in this he decided to be in agreement with his American masters, who do not conceal their rejoicing at the fact that the conflict between the two countries can only weaken them.

Condemnation of Reactionary View

LD262044 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The continued border conflict between Iran and Iraq and the deterioration of relations between them are causing much anxiety and a feeling of deep sorrow in the world. All the loyal friends of the Iraqi and the Iranian peoples express the hope that the tragic events will end as soon as possible.

But the reaction across the ocean to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict fully contradicts world public opinion, as though the United States is expecting tragic events to carry out provocative lies and fabrications. An indication of this is an article published recently by the Boston GLOBE newspaper. According to the hotheaded editors of this newspaper the Iranian-Iraqi conflict is quickly turning into an international one.

They falsely say that Iraq has occupied Iranian oil wells and that a Soviet military unit has landed in the war zone.

We openly condemn this view. These are irresponsible, malicious lies and shameful fabrications, especially as far as this concerns the USSR. No one in the world can provide even a single piece of proof the Soviet intention to intervene in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. The Boston GLOBE also was unable to provide such proof. This is understandable because the USSR wants only a quick, peaceful solution to the conflict. The Boston GLOBE expressed regret at the fact that Soviet forces were stationed some 900 miles from the gulf while U.S. forces were 12,000 miles away from this region. Naturally, the newspaper is silent about the fact that Soviet forces continue to be stationed in their country while the U.S. Navy and Marines have been in the gulf region for a long time, thousands of miles from the United States.

The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN wrote that American military ships were heading toward the region of the fighting between Iraq and Iran. It is very clear in the light of these facts why this American newspaper makes claims about possible Soviet intervention: This lie is necessary to conceal the increased presence of U.S. military forces in this region which threaten to intervene in Iraq, Iran and other sovereign states in the gulf. It is worth mentioning that the Boston GLOBE itself had recalled the promises of President Carter to use force under the pretext of defending the oil wells in the gulf. This hint, in the present circumstances, is significant and it is not being said in vain that what is being planned in the minds of the politicians immediately becomes available to the pens of the journalists.

Neutrality a 'Sham'

LD272016 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 27 Sep 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, prepared by correspondent A. Timoshkin]

[Text] The United States and some of its allies in NATO are continuing the provocative outcry over the Iranian-Iraqi dispute. Washington has resorted to the pretext of the need to guarantee freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz and is endeavoring to set up an international fleet of warships to be sent to the strait as a warning to Iran and Iraq, according to the Washington POST. In this connection the paper said that the assertions made by President Carter's administration about its neutrality toward the Iranian-Iraqi dispute is a mere sham. It is worth pointing out that the Washington POST hinted recently that President Carter issued an order to the Pentagon to make secret preparations for the probable use of nuclear weapons in the Middle East, where the situation is constantly changing.

On 25 September the Washington POST pointed out that B52 strategic bombers have been earmarked for use in the Middle East. This means that practical preparations are being made for American military intervention in the affairs of Mideast countries. It is clear that the aggressive preparations being made by the United States in the Mideast region constitute a great threat to peace and security in that region.

The American imperialists are attacking the freedom and independence of a number of Mideast countries and particularly those countries which are actively resisting the attempts of the United States to impose its will on them. Therefore the earliest settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi dispute would accord with the national vital interests of both the peoples of Iran and Iraq and the cause of peace and security in the region and the whole world.

Moscow Persian on Intervention

NC272214 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Favoring in word a rapid peaceful settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the U.S. administration has been busy behind the scenes taking measures to create a new pocket of tensions in the Persian Gulf and to lay the groundwork for a broad military interference in the area.

The United States and its allies, says a NBC correspondent, are busy elaborating the idea of setting up an international naval force to assure the safety of the oil routes of the Persian Gulf, involving the participation of a significant contingent of troops from Western Europe.

The correspondent, quoting reliable sources, stresses that at present the U.S. administration is very busy conducting talks with Saudi Arabia in order to gain that country's support for the formation of these forces. Meanwhile, the Washington POST writes that the U.S. administration is pressuring the king of Saudi Arabia and urging him toward military intervention.

Simultaneously, a group of militaristically-minded congressmen has tabled a resolution to the House of Representatives calling for the setting up of a multinational "system of naval security"--a naval "strike fist" of the imperialist powers spearheaded against the peoples of the Middle East, and above all, against those of the entire Persian Gulf area.

NEWSDAY newspaper writes that in the opinion of the experts at the Pentagon, the implementation of the planned intervention of the naval forces should not meet any difficulties. In this region, in the Persian Gulf, a large American armada consisting of 30 warships, including two aircraft carriers, is stationed.

The Washington POST points out that the U.S. administration is contemplating a whole set of other measures to "expand military possibilities" for interfering in the Iranian-Iraq conflict. Inter alia, Washington has sharply stepped up pressure on the U.S. partners in NATO demanding their consent to "make up" for the absence of U.S. troops which may be moved "to a theatre of military operations in the Indian Ocean". The strength of the U.S. Army is being increased, and the plans are being forced to store weapons, ammunition and military gear in the immediate vicinity of the region, at military bases in Egypt, Somalia, Kenya and Oman.

The facts show that Washington has long been working out plans for interference in the Near and Middle East. According to a report by the NBC correspondent at the U.S. State Department, despite the opinion to the effect that the idea of the West's military interference has arisen only recently and that it has not acquired any definite form, high-ranking officials of the administration said that the United States already possesses a concrete plan for interfering in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict which can be implemented should the oil supplies to the West be really placed in jeopardy.

Intention to Interfere Militarily

TA290651 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The U.S. Government Is Preparing Military Intervention in the Iran-Iraq Clashes"]

[Text] Numerous remarks by official U.S. spokesmen in recent days confirm more than ever the fact that the U.S. Government is planning military intervention in the Iran-Iraq clashes.

For example, U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown, explicitly said that Washington is ready to carry out any measure, including the use of its military force, to preserve its so-called vital interests in the Near East.

Extremely influential press organs of the United States are elaborating with more frankness. For example, the Washington POST has recently published an article in which it alluded to Washington's efforts to draw some of its NATO allies into military intervention in the Iran-Iraq clashes. From among these allies, attention is first devoted to Britain. At present Washington has accelerated its efforts toward the establishment of an allied NATO naval force to preserve the safety of shipping through the Strait of Hormuz, at the same time Washington is forced to take into consideration the very cool view of its allies toward this extremely dangerous plot. For this reason the Carter Administration is preparing to take unilateral measures in the Persian Gulf region.

At present U.S naval forces have been dispatched directly to the Iran-Iraq shores. Many of the units of the notorious rapid deployment force have been put on alert. Even more than this, according to the Washington POST of 25 September, President Carter has secretly ordered the U.S. Defense Department to be ready for the potential use of nuclear weapons in the Near East. At present B-52 strategic bombers have been assigned for this purpose. These bombers are deployed at several U.S. military bases in the proximity of the Near East region.

On this occasion, the U.S. press acknowledge that statements by Washington's official sources regarding the so-called neutrality of the U.S. Government in the Iran-Iraq clashes are merely a propaganda cover up of the actual preparations for readying military intervention.

Benefits U.S. Interests

LD281744 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Moscow, 28 Sep, TASS--The military conflict between Iran and Iraq continues spreading. Contradictory reports are coming from the areas of hostilities. It is clear, however, that the armed clashes between the two countries which are assuming the growing scope, in which tanks, aircraft, artillery and large military units are used are undermining the national liberation movement in the Middle East which is spearheaded against imperialism and Zionism, are actually weakening both these states. It is also clear that the widening of the conflict serves the aims of imperialist circles, above all U.S. circles, which are staking on the split of the forces that are opposing them, which are harbouring broad aggressive plans, are conducting the subversive activity both against Iraq and against Iran. Therefore, it is not surprising that this conflict is causing profound concern in Arab countries. They are aware that the further widening of armed operations in the Middle East can lead to the increase of U.S. interference in the region where additional contingents of U.S. forces are being drawn, even though official Washington proclaims its neutrality with regard to the events taking place there.

Kuwait, 28 Sep, TASS--A visit to Saudi Arabia of a high-ranking U.S. delegation led by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the USA General David Jones causes a serious concern in capitals of Arab countries. Political observers link this trip with the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and the preparation of certain American plans of direct interference in the internal affairs of Middle Eastern states with the use of the navy under the pretext of ensuring oil deliveries.

'DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES' FROM U.S.-PRC 'RAPPROACHEMENT

LD261101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Kovalenko article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Dangerous Rapprochement"]

[Text] A high-ranking American military delegation headed by William Perry, under secretary of defense for research and engineering, has concluded a visit to China. For 2 weeks the Pentagon spokesmen conducted talks on deliveries of military hardware to Beijing and visited military centers.

The guests from Washington did not go emptyhanded to Beijing. Perry had barely arrived in China before he hastened to announce that President Carter has approved more than 400 licenses to export American military hardware and electronic equipment to the PRC.

The Chinese side in turn did not wish to remain "in debt" to its American partners. It declared its readiness to supply the United States with rare metals used in the aviation industry--titanium, vanadium and tantalum. Even though the Beijing militarists, according to the Western press, are satisfied with the progress in relations with the United States, they are seeking increasingly vigorously to get the ban on deliveries of combat hardware, including nuclear hardware, lifted. "The Chinese hope to prepare the ground for purchases of American weapons," the Washington POST pointed out.

By all accounts, Beijing is tackling this extremely actively and therefore, having seen off Perry and his retinue, Chinese military figures are in turn hurrying off to Washington. Their next delegation arrives in the United States 21 September. It will visit military projects in seven American states, where, according to a UPI report, it will study troop supply techniques. Under these conditions, in the opinion of a number of foreign observers, it is only a matter of time before the United States decides to sell weapons to China.

Speaking at a recent signing ceremony for a series of American-Chinese agreements in the spheres of air communication and trade, U.S. President J. Carter stated that the "normalization" of relations between the two countries is complete. He maintained that American-Chinese relations contribute to "the strengthening of peace and stability in the international arena."

It is hard to agree with this statement by the head of the White House. As is known, this "normalization" primarily covers the military sphere. The "great leap westward" taken by China--to use the expression of a U.S. administration spokesman--signifies nothing but a further rapprochement between Beijing and Washington on an anti-Soviet basis. This is stated unequivocally, in particular, in the report "on relations between the PRC, the United States and the USSR" prepared by a U.S. Congress study group. It frankly points out that Washington's policy of rapprochement with Beijing is designed to help build up China's military strength in order to put pressure on the USSR. And even American ruling circles consider, the report points out, that Beijing is known for resorting "lightly" to armed force to achieve its ends.

The rapprochment between American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism, further evidence of which is provided by the two countries' close contacts and ties in the military sphere, is a destabilizing factor in the complex modern international situation. This can clearly be seen in Southeast Asia where, with Washington's assistance Beijing is provoking conflicts on the Thai-Kampuchean border, directing the subversive activities of Pol Pot's gangs, shelling Vietnamese territory and sowing enmity in relations between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN countries.

However, all the world's peace-loving forces are clearly aware of the dangerous consequences of American-Chinese rapprochement and will not allow the hegemonist plans and imperialist designs of Beijing and Washington to become reality.

PREPARATIONS FOR GANG OF FOUR TRIAL NOTED

LD282018 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1525 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Sep (TASS)--The Beijing press reports that Huang Huoqing, procurator general of the PRC Supreme People's Procurate,, has stated that the Ministry of Public Security has completed a preliminary investigation into the case of the "counter-revolutionary groups" of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and has handed the matter over to the procurate. The latter has examined the case materials handed over by the ministry and has questioned the accused.

The court will try: Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan, Wang Hongwen, Chen Boda, Huang Yongsheng, We Faxian, Li Zuopeng, Qui Huizuo and Jiang Tengjiao.

They are charged with "incitement to and preparation for overthrowing the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat"; "the persecution of party and state leaders on the basis of false charges with the aim of seizing the supreme leadership of the party and state"; "persecution and repression of numerous cadre workers and of the popular masses"; "the implementation of a fascist dictatorship"; "making an attempt on the life of Chairman Mao Zedong," and "preparing a counter-revolutionary aimed revolt."

Observers note that Deng Xiaoping could not decide to conduct this trial for a long time. By gradually removing his political opponents from the Beijing scene he apparently thinks that the time has now come and that it would be possible at the trial to blame the "four" and the Lin Biao group for all the distortions of Beijing's political course. Observers stress that this trial will to all intents and purposes turn into condemnation of Beijing's political course and of the deformations of socialism during the time of Mao and his successors, including the present Beijing leaders whether they like it or not. (By the way the accused include some of Mao's closest colleagues. Nine of these were in their time members of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and they include Mao's widow Jiang Qing.)

It has become known here that representatives of the foreign press will not be allowed at the trial. Chinese officials have explained this decision by saying that "state secrets" might be revealed during the trial.

FEDONIN VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF PRC POWER STRUGGLE

LD200838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 19 Sep 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] Speaking in Beijing, Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee said that his departure from the post of premier was caused by excessive concentration of power in the hands of one man. This, he said, was necessary during the so-called transition period, which began following Mao Zedong's death.

Now, according to what Hua Guofeng said, this period has come to an end. Whatever the case, the sense of changes within the Chinese leadership should not be viewed through the prism proferred by Beijing. Explanations like this one serve to conceal the unceasing struggle for power, settling of accounts between opposing groups within the upper Chinese echelons. There is no doubt that the most important shifts, Hua Guofeng's dismissal included, have been prepared by Deng Xiaoping.

Nonetheless, this does not mean that the struggle for power has ended. The crux here is not only that not a single group has managed to win the final victory, but that unfinished, profound socioeconomic processes and contradictory political currents are to be found behind the competition between individual factions.

SOUTH KOREAN VISIT OF FORMER JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER SCORED

LD261328 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 26 Sep 80

["Support to the Dictator"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

A delegation of Japanese parliamentary deputies from the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party is currently in Seoul. The delegation is headed by Takeo Fukuda, leader of one of the largest party factions, former Japanese prime minister. It is not for nothing that Fukuda's mission is assessed in the South Korean capital as very important while its program includes talks with the present Seoul dictator and other high-ranking representatives of the regime.

Fukuda's trip is the first official contact at such a high level between Japanese political figures and the new "President" of South Korea Chon Tu-hwan who took the post of head of state with Washington's backing after massacring students, workers and representatives of other population strata who came out in defence of human rights. The disgraceful trial of the leaders of the liberal opposition staged by Chon, and passing of the death sentence to its leader Kim Tae-chung is another evidence of the repressive nature of the new Seoul "administration" which relies on U.S. "military presence" in the south of Korea.

The new Seoul dictator fully inherited from his predecessor Pak Chong-hui terrorist methods of rule. Martial law remains in the south of Korea, elementary democratic liberties are ruthlessly suppressed and all political activities are banned. Besides, Chon Tu-hwan demands that all political parties and organisations be done away with. And this is taking place at the time when they in Washington like to prattle about some democratic renovation in South Korea.

However, despite all efforts applied by Washington, the new Seoul regime, whose first steps were marked by mass reprisals, is experiencing growing isolation in the world arena. A wave of protests against the dictatorial ways of Chon and his associates is mounting in many countries. Their public urgently demands that all relations with the regime which trampled upon elementary human rights be stopped. Public protests are especially vocal in neighbouring Japan.

In these circumstances Fukuda's mission to Seoul is regarded as a challenge to the Japanese and world public opinion. Obvious is the aspiration of certain Japanese circles to expand contacts in all directions with the new Seoul regime, primarily in the economic sphere. Japanese capital, whose domination is already felt in many branches of the South Korean economy, intends to extract new profits. Political leaders in Tokyo are obviously following Washington's example by supporting the antipeople dictatorial regime of Chon Tu-hwan.

PRAVDA ON SENTENCES OF SOUTH KOREAN OPPOSITION FIGURES

LD261507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 80 p 5

[Vyacheslav Razuvayev "Commentator's Column": "Reprisals Again"]

[Text] Pyongyang--The trial of 24 South Korean opposition figures, accused of "anti-government conspiracy" and of organizing disturbances, lasted a whole month. It is reported from Seoul that a few days ago the military tribunal passed the death sentence on Kim Tae-chung, the main defendant. The remaining defendants have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 2 years to 20 years.

The Seoul regime has long been noted for brutal repressions against all malcontents and dissidents. But the things happening in South Korea now, since the accession to power of Gen Chon Tu-hwan, are breaking the "records" of all former Seoul rulers. A furious campaign of persecution of the regime's opponents and all who demand political freedoms and democratic transformations has been mounted. One trial follows another and severe sentences are being passed. A number of politicians and public figures have been jailed.

Kim Tae-chung, an opposition leader who enjoys great popularity in the country, was also ranked among the "rebels." Back in the 1971 presidential "elections" he was the main rival of the dictator Pak Chong-hui, now dead. The dictator did not forgive him for the worries he caused. Kim Tae-chung was repeatedly arrested and in 1976 was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment for "procommunist" activity. He was released in 1978. But Pak's heir again tried to remove the intractable rival by handing him over to a military tribunal. The numerous charges fabricated against Kim Tae-chung included a charge of violating the notorious "anticommunist" law. However, even sympathies with communism could not be ascribed either to him or to the opposition figures tried with him. They are representatives of the bourgeois opposition, known for their sometimes extremely conservative views. They merely demanded democratization of the Seoul regime, elimination of the military dictatorship and respect for elementary human rights.

The terror and tyranny in South Korea are a graphic illustration to U.S. President Carter's election speech in Chicago, where he once again dilated bombastically on the "Policy of defending human rights pursued by the United States." But the butchers in Seoul are Washington's puppets. Truly that Chicago talks is the height of hypocrisy!

The reprisals against Kim Tae-chung and people sharing his views are part of a general campaign of threats and intimidation against the opponents of Chon Tu-hwan's regime which is being mounted with Washington's blessing. However, the will of the people's masses of South Korea, who advocate social and democratic transformations, cannot be smashed by terror and reprisals.

MONGOLIAN MINISTER STOPS IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO UNGA SESSION

LD191457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Official Announcement"]

[Text] Mongolia's foreign minister, M. Dugersuren, who is on his way to the 35th UN General Assembly Session, arrived in Moscow on 15 September.

M. Dugersuren was met at the airport by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister S.P. Kozyrev and other officials.

PRESIDENT OF INDIA TO BEGIN MOSCOW VISIT 29 SEP

LD281904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, will arrive in Moscow on 29 September on an official and friendly visit. The official announcement underlines that the visit by the president of the Republic of India will promote the further consolidation of friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and India.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AFGHAN YOUTH CONFERENCE

Remarks by Delegates

LD270324 Moscow TASS in English 2318 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 26 Sep, TASS--An all-national conference of the Democratic Organization of the Youth of Afghanistan continues its deliberations here. This is the first representative forum of youth in Afghan history. Delegates from 26 provinces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, young workers, peasants, the people, students and representative of the armed forces expressed resolute support for the People's Democratic Party and the Government of Afghanistan, reaffirming their readiness to do everything to resolve the tasks faced by the country.

This conference, Djuzdjan Nemat Nirubahsh, delegate from the northern province has told the TASS correspondent, will undoubtedly be an important step along the path towards the consolidation of the unity of youth in the struggle against counter-revolutionary elements, for the attainment of the ideals of the April revolution.

Here in Kabul, he went on to say, we have seen once again the inevitability of a complete victory of the April revolution, because we are being led by the vanguard of our people--the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, because the great Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and the whole of progressive mankind are with us. The realization that we are not alone in our struggle gives us strength and energy to build a new society.

In the struggle against the mercenaries of U.S. imperialism and of Beijing hegemonism and local reaction, we are strongly in need of unity and cohesion, said Mohammad Wazir, delegate from the south-eastern province Paktia. "I am sure, he said, that the conference of the Democratic Organization of the Youth of Afghanistan, will play a major role in the strengthening of the organization and will contribute to its expansion by stimulating an influx into its ranks of new patriotically-minded representatives of the young generation."

End of Conference; Resolution

LD262128 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 26 Sep, TASS--The national conference of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan has ended here. The conference was attended by over 600 delegates from 26 provinces of Afghanistan, as well as by representatives of over 50 foreign and international youth organizations. The participants of the first youth forum of Afghanistan discussed the tasks of the organization in the educational and organizational work among the Afghan youth and adopted its rules. A resolution, passed by the conference, stresses the necessity of closing the ranks of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan around the People's Democratic Party of the country and of conducting the struggle for the defence of the Afghan revolution, for peace, progress and international detente.

SUCCESSES AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES REPORTED

LD281348 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 28 Sep, TASS--Operations on liquidating counter-revolutionary gangs in various Afghan provinces are being successfully conducted. According to reports reaching Kabul, the security forces liquidated with support from the local population gangs of mercenaries in the Provinces of Herat, Balkh and Fariab. American, Chinese and Pakistani-made weapons, ammunition and propaganda books and leaflets have been seized from the bandits.

According to BAKHTAR agency, normal working life is being restored in the regions of the operations, each day more and more people, deceived by hostile mendacious propaganda, return home. The newspaper KHIVAD write that a group of Afghans from a gang which operated on the territory of Parwan Province surrended to the bodies of people's power in that province. They stressed in their statement that they had been deceived and intimidated by the gang leaders who acted on instructions from abroad. They fully repented their activities, laid down arms and announced their readiness to join the struggle against the enemies of the Afghan revolution.

'IRREVERSIBLE' CHANGES IN AFGHANISTAN EXAMINED

LD261700 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Reports coming in from various provinces of Afghanistan speak of successes by the Afghan Army and population in routing counterrevolutionary gangs smuggled in from abroad. A few days ago gangs of mercenaries killing and looting in the provinces of Herat and Badakshan were liquidated. Here now is comment by our observer (Aleksandr Malik): Those who were forced to lay down their arms, made by American and Chinese manufacturers, are mostly former feudal lords, secondhand dealers and reactionary representatives of the tribal elite. It is mercenaries equipped with Chinese and American arms who have been burning schools, blowing up bridges and homes, destroying crops and committing atrocities in villages. They are revenging themselves on the Afghan revolution, in the hope of returning to times when actually the whole national wealth was their property.

And it is not hard to understand the farmers, replanting their plots of land burned down [as heard] by the bandits, the teachers, giving lessons every morning despite threats to kill them, or tradesmen, opening their stores despite terrorist raids. All of them are defending their land, not some abstract land, but the concrete land that the revolution gave them. That is the land where 15,000,000 real masters of Afghanistan are living and working now. This land has been received by those who really tilled it, taking it on lease from feudal lords. These are poor farmers and nomadic livestock breeders. Up till now 296,000 families have been provided with plots of land.

Apart from these basic changes, other democratic reforms have been started, too. Trade Unions have been organized for the first time and about 820 cooperative farms have been set up. Also, for the first time youth and women's organizations have been opened. The emancipation of women shows that many feudal customs and prejudices are fading away. Equality between men and women is proclaimed by law in Afghanistan. The government is paying much attention to the elimination of illiteracy. During the first year after the revolution 600 schools were built, mainly in rural areas. New colleges have been opened in cities and the Academy of Sciences has been founded. There is no persecution of believers, even though the enemies of the Afghan people have been spreading rumors about such persecution. In Kabul all 40 mosques are always open for religious services. Many mosques have been restored at government expense. The Koran is being taught at schools and colleges.

For an unbiased observer, the changes taking place in Afghanistan are obvious. The situation there is coming back to normal, and with every passing day it is becoming clearer that attempts to turn back the past [as heard] are doomed. The changes in Afghanistan are irreversible.

GERONIN ON U.S. DESIGNS ON ASEAN, AUSTRALIAN ROLE

LD271052 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 27 Sep 80

["Dangerous Designs"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Sep, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Geronin writes: U.S. Vice-Admiral Trost, commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, has wound up his visit to Indonesia. He arrived in that country on board the Blue Ridge flagship. Prior to it, the Blue Ridge, escorted by auxiliary vessels of the U.S. Navy, was on a seven day visit in Thailand.

In the course of his three-day visit to Indonesia Admiral Trost held talks with Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces Admiral Sudomo, Chief of Staff of the Navy Admiral V. Sugito.

Simultaneously with the commander of the Seventh Fleet on a visit in Indonesia was ranking representative of the Pentagon, R. Komer. He met with Indonesian officials to discuss issues of "mutual interest", as the PAB agency said. The aim of the Pentagon's emissaries, who have recently frequented the ASEAN member countries, is to lend to that regional organization a military orientation, draw the ASEAN member states in Washington's strategy in Asia, and the Pacific and Indian Ocean basins.

Australia, an ally of the USA in the Anzus bloc, plays an unseemly role of Washington's assistant in implementing its plans in the Pacific.

As the London TIMES points out, Australia has been bearing the brunt of the military effort in the Asian-Pacific region since the defeat suffered by the United States in the war in Indochina. The newspaper points that Canberra has already reached agreement with Britain, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore to revive the military boc of these five states.

Highly symptomatic in this connection is the statement by Australia's supreme commissioner to Malaysia Woodward that the Australian Government would like to hold joint military exercises of the member countries of the ANZUC pact, which incorportated Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia and passed out of existence in 1975. A group of Australian officers, he said, is to arrive in Kuala Lumpur in a few days to coordinate a plan of holding exercises jointly with the Malaysian side.

The USA and the other imperialist states following into its footsteps strive to build up their military presence in South East Asia and Asia as a whole. International reaction is using tensions on the Kampuchean-Thailand border, which was caused by Bangkok's provocative actions, in order to revive the discredited "bloc policy" and step up militaristic preparations.

U.S MILITARY AID TO THAILAND NOTED

LD252128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 25 Sep 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich and (Vitaliy Sokolov)]

[Text] The American Embassy in Bangkok has reported that next week 35 M-48 tanks will be moved into Thailand. This is part of the weaponry granted by Washington under the pretext of the allegedly existing danger from Kampuchea. At the beginning of the summer the remnants of the Khmer gangs, with the assistance of Thai military units, carried out a whole series of provocations on the Kampuchean borders. Washington and Beijing have made use of the events in order to attempt to raise a new dirty wave of anti-Kampuchean feeling. On the personal instructions of President Carter the United States has transferred to Thailand small arms and equipment, ammunition and 105mm howitzers. The supplies are worth $32 million.

PETROV DENOUNCES CONTINUING INTERFERENCE IN POLISH AFFAIRS

LD291101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 80 p 5

[A. Petrov article entitled: "Interference in Internal Affairs of Polish People's Republic Continues"]

[Text] The proposals of the PZPR advanced in September at the Sixth Central Committee Plenum found broad response and support in the masses. As the newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote recently, the people "have approved the state, ideological and political principles of socialism," have recognized that socialism constitutes "the most durable basis for today and tomorrow." The Polish working class declares for overcoming social contradictions so that they should not develop into conflicts and hamper social and economic development.

The lessening of tensions in the events in Poland, which has started, is clearly not to the liking of certain circles in the West. They talk about noninterference in the affairs of others, about recognition of the rights of the Poles to decide their urgent problems themselves. Meanwhile, in reality the attempts to exert an effect on the events in Poland from antisocialist positions, far from ending, are being stepped up.

The European Parliament in Strasbourg discussed the question of "human rights in Poland" the other day. Representatives of a number of countries where, it should be noted, many civil rights of great importance--the right to work, the right to universal social insurance, to freedom from the arbitrariness of industrialists are not guaranteed in any way, where the "ban on employment" for political reasons are being practiced officially struck the attitude of advocates of the interests of the Poles and even damanded that control over certain aspects of social life in the Polish People's Republic should be imposed. The provocative nature of this whole enterprise was revealed, specifically, by a representative of the French Communist Party who said that the debates in the European Parliament can only be described as "an obvious, intolerable and irresponsible interference in the internal affairs of Poland."

And here is another assessment of antisocialist intrigues, one which speaks for itself--the assessment made in Beijing. Beijing approves of NATO countries, which, constitute the majority in the European Parliament stepping up pressure on the Polish People's Republic. The Chinese leaders even give advice as to what actions should be taken to weaken the positions of socialism in Poland and to undermine its relations with other members of the socialist community.

The enemies of socialism--and, as is known that they never spend money for nothing--are generously financing the activities hostile to the Polish state, to the PZPR. So, the rationalizations about a Polish "sovereignty," about "the rights and the status of the workers," about Poland's special "way," about "models of socialism," etc.--serve only to disguise attempts to attain their aim which is to compromise the very principles that have underlined Poland's development following World War II, and the very possibility of resolving the economic and social problems within the framework of the system existing in the Polish People's Republic.

It is ironic that the political figures in the West representing monopolistic capital, such as the U.S. President, should pose as defenders of the Polish working people and almost nothing short of being the only champions of their rights. These figures have no words and--still less--deeds to support the millions of workers oppressed and dispossessed back home. When, however, the Polish working people say they do not need any alien trusteeship, that they do not present claims hostile to the people's state, when they divorce themselves from the slogans of the enemies of socialism, this position on the part of the workers is carefully hushed up.

The Western press and information media are trying to present the events in a manner as if the outbreaks organized by the different "groupies" and individual antisocialist elements who have stuck to the working masses reflect some profound latent sentiment and aspirations of the broad masses of the working people.

The enemies of socialism consign to oblivion the fact that Poland, while on the path of a bourgeois development, suffered a complete political and socioeconomic bankruptcy. On the eve of the World War II, Poland's bourgeois rulers had made their country a "backyard" of Western Europe. This was a country with villages of hunger and misery, a country which was hardly able to make ends meet by exporting its manpower overseas.

Only People's Poland under the guidance of the party of the working class has made possible the country's genuine revival from the ruins and the ashes. The inviolability was assured of the borders that came into being as a result of World War II in the Polish People's Republic, borders which are guarded by the united might of the member states of the Warsaw Pact. The authority of the People's Republic of Poland in the international arena is high and it has become a factor in European and world politics.

It is precisely such a development of Poland that is not to the liking of the reactionary forces. It is for this reason that from the West they continue to provoke in the Polish People's Republic antisocialist upheavals and try to drive a wedge into its relations with the fraternal states of the socialist community.

There are still heard appeals inciting different categories of the Polish population to present unjustified demands of an economic nature, demands designed to exacerbate the complexities with which the Polish economy has found itself faced. However, the class-conscious workers and the broad circles of the general public in the People's Republic of Poland are aware, and this is reflected in the Polish press, of the fact that the overcoming of the difficulties and disparities that have accumulated depends primarily on the working people themselves, on enhanced labor productivity, on a maximum elimination of the damage done by work interruptions and stoppages and on a frugal management of the entire economy.

The question as to who supports the processes of improvement and stabilization of the situation in Poland and who gleefully contemplates and is trying to be instrumental in exacerbating the difficulties in the way of the PZPR and of the entire Polish working class--is now that watershed on one side of which there are the patriots of the socialist Poland and its friends and on the other the enemies--both overt and covert. Normalization does not suit those who, by spreading rumors, ideas, or "projects" hostile to People's Poland would wish to push Poland, and not only Poland, from the socialist path of development followed by it.

The Polish people have been through the tragic ordeals of World War II. They remember well how the country regained its freedom, who really helped the Poles to assure the very existence of the Polish nation and the possibility for an independent development of the Polish state. Despite all the calumnious inventions of the Western sabotage services, the Polish working people and the working class know full well that the genuine sovereignty and independence of People's Poland are guaranteed by the fraternal unity with the other socialist countries, by the development of all-round and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Reaction Reported

LD282039 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1808 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 Sep (TASS)--The article published in PRAVDA: "Interference in the Internal Affairs of the Polish People's Republic Continues," has drawn attention abroad.

The authors of the commentaries note that the reduction in tension that is taking place in Polish internal events is clearly not to the liking of certain circles in the West, which, giving verbal assurances about their noninterference in the affairs of other countries, in fact are attempting to influence the events in Poland from an antisocialist position. It is also pointed out that the anitsocialist fuss about Poland is supported in all possible ways by the Beijing leaders. In this connection, observers emphasize that the article in PRAVDA is a new warning of the Soviet Union to the imperialist circles regarding their interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

The New York TIMES writes: The Soviet Union has made its third authoritative warning against attempts to conduct subversive activities in Poland. The article published in PRAVDA was studied carefully by Western diplomats.

AP notes that PRAVDA criticized the West for increasing its interference in the affairs of Poland and its continuing efforts to "provoke an antisocialist mood in the Polish People's Republic." The agency singles out the idea that the invioability of the borders of the Polish People's Republic, which came about as a result of World War II, is protected by the joint might of the Warsaw Pact participant countries.

AFP turns its attention to the provision contained in the PRAVDA article that the genuine sovereignty and independence of People's Poland is guaranteed in fraternal unity with the other socialist countries, in the development of all-round and mutually advantageous cooperation. In this connection, AFP writes, PRAVDA condemned the actions of China, which even gives advice on how to achieve a weakening of the positions of socialism in Poland and an undermining of its relations with the other members of the socialist community.

In the opinion of the French paper LE MONDE, the PRAVDA article has become "a warning against interference of imperialist forces in the affairs of Poland." The paper notes that PRAVDA sharply criticizes those who would like to undermine the socialist order in Poland and to reexamine the situation which came about after World War II.

SITUATION IN POLAND RETURNS TO NORMAL

LD280216 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Many of our listeners ask in their letters about current developments in Poland and we've received such letters from (Mr Thomas McGee) of Southampton, (Mr Frank Massey) of Troon, Ayrshire, and (Mr Colin Slater) of Tadcaster, North Yorkshire. Our observer takes up this subject:

The situation in Poland has returned to normal and the causes of the recent tension are being discussed by government and party bodies and by the general public. Addressing a plenary session of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party on 7 Septmeber, Stanislaw Kania pointed out that the recent wave of strikes had been caused by serious mistakes in economic policy and in public life. At its earlier session on 30 August the plenum considered the economic demands put forward by the workers' representatives. At present government commissions have been set up in all parts of the country which maintain direct links with the workers. The government and the Central Trade Union Council are working out ways of implementing the agreements reached between the government commissions and interplant committees.

The Central Trade Union Council has issued a declaration addressed to all Polish workers, trade union members and activists which sets out the tasks of the trade union movement in the present situation. It says that the most valuable gain of the Polish trade unions is class unity and solidarity. The declaration stressed the importance of maintaining this unity.

The United Farmers' Party has called for improving the system of planning and production management, for enhancing the role of the Sejm and of the People's Council, for the establishment of a correct price policy and for improving supplies of farm machines and implements to the farmers.

A senior official of the Polish news service said that in resolving the recent crisis reason had triumphed over emotion. The TRYBUNA LUDU newspaper said the country is discussing serious issues and millions of people are considering them, voicing their opinions, and therein lies our great strength, said the paper. It pointed out, however, that certain quarters which oppose Poland's socialist development takes advantage of the current difficulties, using them for anti-Polish declarations and for attacks on socialism.

While the people of Poland are working to overcome social and economic problems certain quarters in the West take this opportunity to play up the idea that Poland now has the conditions for what they call a process of liberalization. These quarters propagate their own thinking on the problem of rights and freedoms. Although antisocialist elements were able to infiltrate into different industrial units on the Polish coast they have been unable to win any large following.

The people of Poland are convinced that the interests of their states are inseparably linked with socialism. Thanks to socialism Poland has been able to take its worthy place in the world and achieve social and economic progress. The country has full employment and its constitution guarantees every citizen the right to a job and to an occupation or profession of his own choosing. People have no fear of losing their jobs. The country has a system of equal pay for equal work and every citizen is guaranteed an old age pension, a disability pension and the right to housing. Present day Poland is ahead of most capitalist states in the rate of production and in general living standards.

Polish Press Cited

LD291143 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Sep 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Working Days"]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Sep--Communists and the Polish working people see it as their chief task to create a precise production tempo and to fulfill and ovefulfill the plans. Its solution is the real way out of the complex economic situation created in the republic.

The Polish press publishes reports on the efforts of the Polish working class to stabilize the socioeconomic situation and overcome the difficulties that have been created. This is indicated in particular, by the activity of the Jednosc metallurgical plant in Siemianowice, in industrial Silesia, the footwear workers at Poznan's Domena factory and many other enterprises. Railroad and power workers, machine builders and other sectors of Poland's national economy are responding to the PZPR's appeal with intensive work.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI points out that it will take an immense effort by all the people to overcome the economic difficulties. There is no sense in deceiving ourselves, the paper writes, that this process will be a smooth one. It is bound to be impeded by people acting from antisocialist positions. Therefore, the paper stresses, what is essential is a resolute struggle against all enemies of People's Poland who are trying to exploit the current situation for their onw political ends.

'SHARP FALL' IN MURDER RATE UNDER NEW TURKISH REGIME NOTED

LD261547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "Turkish Trade Unions Resume Work"]

[Text] Ankara, 24 Sep--The military administration, the newspaper CUMHURIYET reports, has given permission for the resumption of activity by trade unions belonging to the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is], which embraces about 1.5 million people employed in the state and private sectors of the economy.

The wave of political terror unleashed by neofascist and leftist extremists, the bulletin [pals] notes, has virtually subsided. During the week preceding the military's coming to power, terrorism took 99 human lives, but in the same period under the new regime's conditions only 4 people died. The number of criminal acts has fallen sharply.

TIKHONOV MEETS WITH OUTGOING FRG AMBASSADOR

LD261806 Hamburg DPA in German 1641 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep (DPA)--Hans-Georg Wieck, the Federal Republic's ambassador in Moscow, on Friday met with Nikolay Tikhonov, USSR first deputy premier. Wieck, who will be leaving Moscow shortly to represent the FRG at NATO in Brussels, took his leave of Tikhonov. An "exchange of views on questions of mutual interest" took place, the FRG Embassy said.

FRENCH JOURNALIST CITED ON MISINFORMATION ON AFGHANISTAN

LD270230 Moscow TASS in English 2245 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 26 Sep, TASS--The campaign of misinformation and slander unleashed in the West against Afghanistan has been denounced at a press-conference in Paris by Patrick Baldeck, special correspondent of the youth magazine NOUVEAU CLARTE. For two months he stayed in Afghanistan visiting five provinces and meeting with dozens of workers, peasants, political figures and religious representatives. "I have brought the proof that the French mass media have lied in connection with the events in Afghanistan," Patrick Baldeck writes. By way of example he cited articles published for two months in the newspaper LE MONDE which contained a total of 45 false informations.

The people of Afghanistan are giving a resolute rebuff to the rebels who commit bandit attacks on villages destroying hospitals, schools and burning crops, he said. On the decision of the Afghan Government a people's militia has been set up of representatives of youth, workers and peasants who defend villages and assure the security of the people. In Afghanistan, the French journalist stressed, revolutionary changes are at work at present and the confidence of the people in their government grows daily.

UK NAVAL SHIPS REPORTEDLY HEAD FOR PERSIAN GULF

LD271342 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Singapore, 27 Sep, TASS--Two British naval ships bound for Hong Kong altered their course and are now heading for the Persian Gulf, reports the newspaper SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST published in Hong Kong. Missile cruiser "The Coventry" and oil tanker "The Olwen" (18,600 tons) will join the armada of ships of the U.S. Navy and other Western countries which are already in the Persian Gulf, the newspaper writes.

"The Coventry" and "The Olwen" were among the nine British naval ships cruising in east Asian waters off Japan.

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MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT

27 September

LD271722 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 27 Sep, TASS--The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that the fighting with Iraq was going on a 800-km-wide front. The Iraqi Army was advancing on three main directions: Qasr-e Shirin, Mehran and Musian.

Reports appearing in the Iranian press underline that the Iraqi troops managed to edge into the Iranian territory at several points and to occupy a number of populated localities. Iranian officials have denied the reports about the occupation of Mehran and Khorramshahr by the Iraqi troops.

Late yesterday the Iraqi Air Force planes made a raid on the western part of the Iranian capital, according to the PARS news agency report.

Early today the Iraqi Air Force planes bombed an airforce base Nouje in Hamadan, as well as residential districts in Abadan causing many civilian casualties and destroying several buildings, says a communique issued by the Iranian Joint Staff.

At the same time the Iranian Air Force yesterday attacked oil depots and industrial targets in the Iraqi city of Amolfil and in the northern districts of Kirkuk.

A statement by the joint staff indicates that the Iranian troops are successfully holding back the advance of the Iraqi Army in the region of Qasr-e Shirin.

Baghdad, 27 Sep, TASS--Fierce fighting between the Iraqi and Iranian troops continued along the entire length of the Gonta line, as well as in the Persian Gulf. According to a report by the High Military Command of Iraq, the Persian Gulf yesterday was the site of a naval encounter in which two Iranian ships--a minesweeper and a naval boat--were sunk.

The main military command of Iraq announced that Iraqi troops entered Ahvaz--the administrative centre of Iranian Province of Khuzestan.

Early today the Iranian Air Force made another raid on Baghdad.

The Iraqi High Command announced that yesterday Iraqi Air Force attacked an oil refinery in Tehran, Iran's second largest such facility after the oil refining complex in Abadan. The Abadan complex had been earlier put out of order by the Iraqi Air Force and artillery.

The communique stresses that Iraq repeats its warning to Iran to keep from attacking Iraq's civilian and economic targets.

The Minister of Foreign affairs of Iraq Sa'dun Hammadi said in a press statement that Iraq had no chains on the Iranian territory. The statement notes that the Government of Iraq highly appreciates numerous mediation proposals aimed at the settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and welcomes the discussion of the problems caused by the present situation.

Nicosia, 27 Sep, TASS--The Iraqi National Oil Company has informed its clients that it fully halted the export of oil. THE MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY weekly reports that Iraq sent a cable to the companies purchasing Iraqi oil explaining the move by the extensive damage to the Iraqi oil industry caused by the military activities.

28 September

LD282016 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Sep, TASS--The INA agency reports President of Iraq Saddam Husayn said that Iraq welcomes any peaceful initiative of international organizations of which Iraq is a member, and of regional organizations and friendly states with the aim of settling the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. According to a communique of the main military command of Iraq, there was exchange of heavy shelling yesterday in the northern section of the front. The communique says that Iranian troops are stubbornly resisting, but their attempts to arrest the advance of the Iraqi Army are futile.

Iraqi planes made strikes on targets deep into the Iranian territory. Airfields in Sanandaj, Rezaiyeh [as received] and Sharuha were much damaged. Oil storages in the area of Masjed Soleyman were destroyed. Within the past day, Iranian planes made three raids on Baghdad. Air raid warnings were made in Baghdad twice this morning.

Tehran, 28 Sep, TASS--A communique of the military command of Iran published here says that Iranian planes destroyed a number of bridges in the Iraqi territory, specifically along the road Irbil-al-Mawsil and also destroyed the radio and television centre in that region. In Indal, Iranian planes damaged the railway, destroyed a pumping station and oil facilities. According to the PARS news agency, the situation in the Iranian city of Ahvaz, Dezful, in the town of Ilam and the city of Kermanshah remains calm. The Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces refuted a report that Iraqi troops seized the city of Ahvaz, the administrative centre of the Iranian Province of Khuzestan, the main oil extraction area of Iran.

In an interview to the Tehran radio and television, Defence Minister of Iran Fakuri said that the main strike of the Iranian aviation was dealt at oil installations of Iraq. Specifically, it is reported that "oil storages in Kirkuk were completely destroyed." The Iranian Petroleum Ministry, on its part, declared that all Iranian oil refineries except for those in Abadan and Kermanshah, are operating at full capacity.

It is reported that diplomatic activity toward a political solution of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict has been intensified. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat staying in the Iranian capital met the president and the prime minister of Iran. The main theme of the talks, as the local press writes, are the mediatory efforts to stop the hostilities between the two countries. Head of Pakistan Ziaul Haq staying in Tehran held talks with the Iranian leadership. General Secretary of the Islamic Conference Organization Chatti also arrived in Tehran.

Iraqi Foreign Minister of Mediation

NC272045 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] According to reports received from Tehran and Baghdad, war activities continue between Iran and Iraq on an 800-kilometer front as well as in the Persian Gulf. Both countries report on air attacks against military bases, cities and industrial installations.

Iraq's National Oil Company has informed its customers that as a result of immense damages resulting from the war, it is halting oil exports completely.

Iraq's foreign minister, Hammadi, stressed in a press communique that his country has no territorial claims on Iran. The communique states that the Iraqi Government attaches great importance to numerous proposals for mediation aimed at solving the present differences and welcomes a discussion of problems which have caused the present situation.

The problem of the two countries' conflict has been included in the UN Security Council agenda.

SADDAM HUSAYN MEETS WITH CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD261636 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Sep, TASS--President Saddam Husayn of Iraq today received Isidora Malmierca, foreign minister of Cuba, representative of Cuba's President Fidel Castro, who has arrived here.

INA agency reports that Isidoro Malmierca handed over Fidel Castro's written message to Saddam Husayn which deals with the situation on the Iraqi-Iranian border and bilateral relations between Cuba and Iraq.

UK, U.S. PRESS CITED ON PLANS FOR COUP IN IRAN

LD271042 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] London, 26 Sep, TASS--Several shah's generals living as emigres in the West, the newspaper TIMES reports today, have set up in London a committee to prepare a military coup d'etat against the Khomeyni regime in Iran. The generals are being headed by Ariana, field marshal and former chief of staff of the Iranian Army. They are also maintaining a contact with Ovesi who coordinates the activities of the pro-shah opposition.

THE TIMES stresses that the London affiliate of the emigre rebel is already busy looking for a possibility for chartering a plane to take them to Tehran if the putsch is successful.

New York, 26 Sep, TASS--The newspaper Atlanta CONSTITUTION published in Atlanta (Georgia) reports that the Iranian counterrevolutionary opposition in the West is elaborating concrete plans to deal a blow to the Iranian revolution. For this, the emigres intend to recruit the services, both in Iran and beyond, of the representatives of the Shi'ite clergy which is in opposition to the existing regime.

"We are only waiting for a signal", the newspaper quotes the words of a commander of an air force squadron under the Iranian shah who had fled to the West. "And we know that the signal will soon come." "Bakhtiar and Ovesi" Atlanta CONSTITUTION concludes, "are planning a coup d'etat in order to restore a pro-Western regime in Iran".

LIBYAN, PDRY LEADERS DISCUSS IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT

NC261842 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have called for an intensification of the movement opposing the establishment of U.S. bases in Egypt, Somalia and Oman. In a communique on the results of their talks in Tripoli, both sides have stressed that such plans harm regional stability and security.

On the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, both leaders announced that this conflict benefitted only the enemies of Arab and Muslim countries. The leaders of Libya and the PDRY confirmed that efforts should now be aimed at thwarting Israel's plots and foiling imperialist machinations in the Near East.

PDRY AIR FORCE COMMANDER ENDS VISIT 21 SEPTEMBER

LD261439 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] Lt Col A.A. 'Ilaywah, commander of the PDRY Air Force and air defense, who was in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Aviation Chief Marshal P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister, left Moscow for home 21 September.

At Sheremetyevo Airport Lt Col A.A. 'Ilaywah was seen off by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and other Soviet generals and officers. The send-off party included A'bd al'Aziz ad-Dali, PDRY ambassador to the USSR, and Maj O.A. al-'Attas, military, naval and air attache to the PDRY Embassy.

IRREGULARITIES DURING EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS NOTED

LD282250 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 28 Sep, TASS--The Egyptian public protests against serious violations of the democratic norms by the authorities during the preparations, and holding some days ago of the elections to the so-called "Consultative Council", the news state body instituted for the tightening of control on the political activity in Egypt. According to candidate from the Liberal Socialist Party A. Shukry, the government promised to grant all contestants for a seat on the council equal possibilities for holding the election campaign, but this did not happen. It is only members of the National Democratic Party headed by As-Sadat that were enabled to use the mass media. As a result of this the broad masses were not informed about the platform of the Liberal Socialists. Another candidate from the Liberal Socialist Party, Gharib wrote in the weekly ROSE AL-YUSUF about how he was trying to sidestep the measures of the authorities to prevent the use of the media and was pasting up election posters and slogans of his party in his district. Hardly a few hours passed when these things were disappearing, he writes.

As is known, the Liberal Socialist Party was the only party of the opposition that decided to take part in the elections whose results were decided in advance, and the result of this participation was what it should have been expected, not one of the candidates of the opposition was elected to the council.

Having achieved their aim, the authorities have not stopped the attacks on the opposition, these attacks are now directed mainly at the National Progressive (left) Party and the Socialist Party of Labour which boycotted the elections regarding them as a mockery of democracy that has nothing in common with a true manifestation of the will of the masses. Deputy Prime Minister 'Ubayd went so far as to describe the stand of these parties as "the dictatorship of the minority". There exists a dictatorship, indeed, but it comes from different quarters. It should be noted in this connection that the National Progressive Party in its statement published earlier explained its refusal to take part in the elections precisely by the fact that the "Consultative Council", in its opinion, is called upon to become new means of the strengthening of the dictatorship of the ruling party, a body which is unable to act in the interests of broad masses.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD AKTIV MEETING

LD252234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Increasing the influence of ideology on the performance of specific tasks in preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress, promoting the growth of efficiency and quality of work, helping every communist and all workers deeply and creatively to master Marxist-Leninism--these were discussed as primary tasks at a meeting of the Leningrad party organization's propaganda aktiv, which took place today. The meeting was opened with an introductory speech by Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom. A report entitled "Topical Questions of Ideological Work in Present-Day Conditions" was delivered by Smirnov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department. Approximately 1.8 million students will take part in courses in the system of political and economic education in the new academic year. A total of 75,000 propaganda workers have been entrusted with conducting courses. Preparations for the next party forum, it was stressed at the meeting, will contribute to the further strengthening of the links between learning and life and the teaching of ideological conviction in the Soviet people.

MASHEROV ATTENDS BELORUSSIAN KOMSOMOL CELEBRATION

LD250558 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The Belorussian Komsomol is 60 years old. At present its ranks comprise more than 1.40 million young men and women. Today a joint festive session was devoted to this glorious date of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Komsomol and local oblast and town committees of the Komsomol. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, gave a speech. He heartily congratulated the Komsomol members of the republic and wished them new successes in labor and study and in the implementation of the historic plans of the party.

APN REPORT ON MUSLIM LIFE IN USSR CITED

LD281832 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Occasionally we hear through Western mass media that Muslims are mistreated in the Soviet Union. The alleged criticism also says that Muslims are not allowed to pray or fast and are isolated from Mulsims throughout the world. These are the points that we'd like to clarify, and we do this with the help of the Soviet NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY which has a story on this score.

All citizens of the USSR, both the atheists and the believers, enjoy all rights and freedoms. Among the more than 40 religions and religious trends existing in the Soviet Union, Islam ranks second in the number of (?the) followers after the Russian Orthodox Church.

Muslims live in the Soviet Central Asian republics, in the Caucasus and also in a number of regions of the Russian Federation. The socialist state provides all the citizens, regardless of religion, with equal rights and freedoms in all the spheres of economic, political and cultural life.

Muslims in the Soviet Union have several hundred big cathedral mosques and thousands of smaller district and rural ones. In the past few years new mosques have been opened in a number of towns and villages, restoration work has been done on many mosques.

The Muslims' religious organizations are financed from the voluntary donations of their followers. Their incomes are not taxable. The state bodies do not meddle in their religious affairs. The religious life of the Muslims is headed by four Muslim boards with headquarters in four major cities.

Muslim boards are in charge of the training of clergymen, they recommend ministers for mosque duty, publish literature and so on. For example, the Muslim religious board for Central Asia and Kazakhstan put out five editions of the Koran in the past 25 years. It regularly publishes the journal MUSLIMS OF THE SOVIET EAST and lunar calendars.

The Muslims of the USSR fully enjoy all the democratic rights and freedoms which every Soviet citizen enjoys. Being a faithful Muslim does not prevent a citizen of the USSR from applying his or her abilities and talents in any sphere of public life. Like all Soviet people the Muslims know well that they will never find themselves out of jobs, that they will never be left at the mercy of fate in case of disease or old age, for like all the Soviet people they are guaranteed state pensions, grants and free medical aid.

The Muslims also enjoy equal opportunities with all the other citizens of the USSR in getting an education. In this respect at present the situation is as follows: Throughout the USSR 805 people out of every 1,000 engaged in the national economy has a higher or secondary education whereas the respective figure for Uzbekistan is 848, for Kazakhstan 807. The ratio is also high for other republics where Muslims live.

Now having mentioned educational opportunities, let's take up medical care in the republics where most of the Muslims reside. In the number of doctors per 10,000 of the population the republics of the Soviet East are far ahead of France, Britain, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, and six times exceed the level in Turkey, Iran and Pakistan.

Many delegations of Muslim religious figures visiting the USSR have expressed their opinion on how the Muslims live and exercise their religious rights in the USSR. During my visit to the Soviet Union and trips made round the union and autonomous republics in which Muslims live, said (Abdelhadi al-Tazi), director of the Islamic Research Center in Morocco, I have seen the great changes and tremendous social and economic progress made by the country. We have seen mosques which are in an excellent state and function freely, in Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Moscow, said (Al-Haj Alpha Amadou Diallo) head of a delegation of Muslims from the Guinea Republic, sharing his impressions. We have been to many of the mosques where we prayed together with the Muslims of the Soviet Union and also had an opportunity of speaking to the congregations of the mosques. I must admit, said (Shaykh Ahmad Zabarah), supreme mufti of the Yemen Arab Republic, that before first coming to the Soviet Union I was prejudiced against it, believing that there's no freedom of religion here, but as I got acquainted with the country and the life of Soviet Muslims I gradually changed my opinion and today I am ready to declare that my former opinion of the USSR as an anti-Muslim state was erroneous.

SHORTCOMING IN GEORGIAN PUBLICATIONS NOTED

LD221347 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 2 September carries on pages 1-2 a 1,300-word GRUZINFORM report entitled "State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade [goskomizdat]: Work Is Acknowledged To Be Unsatisfactory," on an undated Georgian CP Central Committee meeting to examine progress in implementing a resolution adopted in March 1977 with a view to improving the work of the Georgian SSR Goskomizdat. The report describes a wide range of shortcomings still existing, including the appearance of publications with "serious ideological, political and factual errors" and "serious violations of planning, production, financial and economic discipline" in Georgian SSR Goskomizdat establishments and enterprises. The report ends by pointing out that Georgian SSR Gosmomizdat Deputy Chairman Sh.B. Nemsadze has been "relieved of his post in connection with his transfer to other work" and that Georgian SSR Goskomizdat Deputy Chairman R.N. Kandelaki has been "reprimanded" for allowing various shortcomings to occur.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON FINAL 100 DAYS OF 5-YEAR PLAN

LD251339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 80 p 2

[Correspondent V. Lyubitskiy interview with N. Ryzhkov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan: "Time for a Shock Finish; 100 Days to the End of the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] The socialist competition launched throughout the country under the slogan "A Shock Finish for the 5-Year Plan! A Fitting Greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress!" is entering a new stage. The power of the best experience accumulated in recent years is now being fully revealed, the innovators' most daring schemes are being implemented, and leading collectives are reporting the attainment of their projected goals.

PRAVDA correspondent V. Lyubitskiy talks with USSR Gosplan First Deputy Chairman N. Ryzhkov about the significance of the concluding period of the 5-year plan in resolving the most important national economic tasks.

[Question] First of all, Nikolay Ivanovich, what is the present significance of these 100 days in the country's national economy?

[Answer] They mean a very great deal. At first glance, this is not a long period, all the more so since every person knows from his own experience how time flies. But here are a few figures for you. In just 24 hours in our country 669,000 tons of iron ore are extracted, 412,000 tons of steel are smelted, 6,072 automobiles and 1,542 tractors are produced, and almost 278,000 square meters of housing are commissioned. Yet each day's share, so to speak, is steadily increasing. Let us compare it even with last year: This year we produce, in 100 days, 1 million more pairs of shoes, 80 million more square meters of textiles, and 60,000 more television sets. Compared with the start of the 5-year plan the value of time has increased even more graphically. The average daily generation of electricity, for instance, has increased by 717 million kwh, oil extraction has increased by over 300,000 tons, and gas extraction by almost 400 million cubic meters. These are the dimensions and rates of our economy's development.

[Question] Consequently, the ability to use time thriftily is all the more important today?

[Answer] Undoubtedly. And take note: It is precisely the sectors which have ensured the highest degree of organization and harmony in production and which worked rhythmically throughout the 5-year plan that are now close to its ahead-of-schedule completion. The best results here have been achieved by the enterprises of the gas, automotive and medical industries and machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production. The industry of Moscow, Leningrad and a number of other industrial centers is confidently implementing its precongress pledges for the ahead of schedule fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets. Every day the press is naming the plant, construction site, kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives which have reached their cherished goal. There is no doubt that in the concluding 100 days of the year we will witness remarkable new achievements on the 5-year plan shift.

It must be said, however, that in a number of sectors the forthcoming period requires particularly strenuous work. This applies primarily to ferrous metallurgy, the coal and timber industry where lagging behind the plan has been allowed to occur.

Of course, some difficulties have formed objectively--in particular the adverse weather conditions affected the work of several sectors. But the main thing still depends on the organization of matters, on the leaders' ability to see and take into account the long term. Take Ukrainian ferrous metallurgy, for instance. In recent years it has been lagging behind chronically. The USSR Gosplan and the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy have frequently discussed its problems and promises have frequently been heard from the leaders of the republican ministry that they will put matters right. [paragraph continues]

But the situation is improving only slowly and in the first 8 months of this year the Ukrainian metallurgical workers' arrears increased. The lag in modernizing enterprises is taking its toll and violations of manufacturing discipline are frequent. Yet there are collectives in the sector which are working well and stably. They include the Pervouralsk new pipe [Novotrubnyy] plant and the Teovsyan Eletrostal plant.... and why go that far--right there in the Ukrainian Republic the Donetsk Lenin metallurgical plant is successfully fulfilling plans for the production of all types of output--pig iron, steel and rolled metal. "The experience of the best must be available to all!" --this is not simply a wish but an essential condition for the development of any sector.

[Question] What has to be done in the 100 days before the end of the year to fulfill the plan targets and get the new 5-year plan off to a successful start?

[Answer] The main tasks for this final period are set forth in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's graphic, profound speech at the festivities in Alma-Ata. In fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and the instructions and recommendations of Leonid Ilich, the country's labor collectives are mobilizing all their forces to implement their heightened pledges in industry and construction, and to bring in the harvest in good time and without losses and to increase the production of livestock raising products in agriculture.

Crucial pledges have been adopted by the labor collectives for the first quarter of 1981. To fulfill them successfully, it is necessary to create manufacturing stocks of raw material and fuel for the winter period. In this connection the miners have great responsibility--they must work strenuously and reduce their arrears as far as possible. Much also depends on the railroad workers; together with harvest shipments it is essential to deliver coal to the enterprises in good time.

Much can be done in saving physical resources. For instance, the price of 1 kg of ordinary rolled metal is almost equal to the cost of 1 kg of bread. Metal, as is well known, is called the bread of industry, but we frequently do not treat it thriftily. Reducing the metal-intensiveness of articles, expanding the assortment of rolled metal, introducing progressive manufacturing processes in machine building, and using metal strictly according to its express function means promoting the growth of production efficiency.

The start of the 11th 5-Year Plan is linked with the improvement of the economic mechanism which the party has outlined. Gosplan has done a large amount of work to prepare the necessary methodological materials. The enterprises of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, and the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and also the industry of the Moscow Gorispolkom are already working according to normative net output. The first results confirm that the assessment of the sectors' activity in terms of direct labor expenditures is having positive influence on the range and quality of their output. However, the force of inertia and the desire to wait a while, so to speak, to get accustomed to things, are still very tangible in some ministries.

Understandably, an imminent step must be thought out in all its details. But, as we remarked initially, time moves quickly. The 100 days will elapse and a new stage of communist building in our country--the 11th 5-Year Plan--will begin. Beginning it worthily, fully implementing in it the party's decisions for the improvement of the economic mechanism means promoting the further flourishing of the economy and the improvement of Soviet people's prosperity.

GRISHKYAVICHUS ON QUALITIES NEEDED BY ECONOMIC LEADERS

LD241311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 80 p 2

[Special correspondents M. Poltoranin, D. Shynyukas undated Vilnyus interview with P. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee: "Where the Strength of an Economic Leader Lies"]

[Text] It is not easy to be an economic leader. Whether a man heads the collective of a small plant of a big ministry he is always responsible both for the fate of his subordinates and for production success and is always the first to be called upon over a thousand different matters. Not everybody is able to bear this burden in a fitting manner. Pondering this problem in their letters PRAVDA readers often ask: By what criteria is it necessary to determine a specialist's fitness for a leader's role? There is no single answer here of course--nor could there be. But there is a certain range of qualities essential to a person called upon to lead people in his wake. What is most important?

"A modern leader," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 25th CPSU Congress, "must organically combine party-mindedness with profound competence, and discipline with initiative and a creative approach." Among the list of features forming the basis of a Leninist work style party-mindedness, as we can see, ranks first. And this is by no means coincidental. A Soviet economic leader's strength lies in his party-mindedness. This is the solid fulcrum on which all the best qualities of an official are based. Thus, the prime task facing party organizations is to instil party-mindedness in economic leaders. In what directions is this work being conducted? What experience and problems do we have in this field? This is discussed in a PRAVDA correspondents' interview with P. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee.

[Question] Occupying party-minded positions means loyally serving communist principles. This is a general tenet with what you might call a program essence. In our conversation, Pyatras Pyatrovich, we would like to concretize this with a few "everyday" indications of an economic leader's party-mindedness. How in your view should a leader's party maturity be assessed in everyday life?

[Answer] Of course, there are numerous points of departure for assessing an economic leader in our system. The growth of the scale of production is continually expanding the range of demands made of a leader and bringing to the fore things to which maybe the same significance used not to be attached.

Take, for example, the ability to see the end result of work and strive for it by the most effective means. The weight of this quality is increasing with every passing year given the close intertwining of the numerous concerns facing an economic leader today and complex intersector economic ties. It is natural that aiming for the end result has become one of the main indications of a leader's party-mindedness. A good official will never forego fundamental interests for the sake of the benefit of even the most "alluring" interim result. The attention of cadres is being drawn particularly to this at this time, when the labor collectives of our republic, as of the entire country, responding to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum, have adopted stepped-up pledges in honor of the 26th party congress.

Another feature determining a leader's party maturity is his ability to show concern for people: for the people he leads and to whom he is indebted for such trust. Our party's supreme objective has been and remains to steadily boost the people's material and cultural living standard. You will of course remember the times when economic leaders were unable to satisfy many everyday and other requirements of collective members. And we in Lithuania made the requisite allowances for this: We argue approximately as follows: Let's heal the wounds of war in the economy, or let's build plants and overcome the disproportions in leading sectors of the economy...and for the time being we'll put up with crowded apartments, waiting lines and other inconveniences. [paragraph continues]

And put up with them we did, you know. There were simply not enough resources to do everything at once.

[Question] And now?

[Answer] Now there are many more resources both in Lithuania and in any other republic. As you know, the country's economic potential has increased immeasurably. In other words, a firm foundation has been laid for considerably improving Soviet people's labor and social conditions--all their everyday conditions. A great deal has been done in this direction in the 10th 5-Year Plan and in the course of the implementation of the 25th party congress decisions. Of course, not all requirements can be met even now. But, I would say, maximum attention toward the collective's labor and living conditions is required from economic leaders in every sector.

Party committees can make no excuses here. It is inadmissible for a leader to abuse people's consciousness and what is essentially their tolerance. In the final analysis building shops and installing modern assembly lines is a waste of the people's money if, for example, workers don't come to the new plant because of lack of housing.

In discussing the indications of party-mindedness, of course, I don't intend to rank them: this first, that second. There are no "unimportant" demands here. For example, can an immodest man, even one who is knowledgeable about his work, be a good leader? Not in my view. And what if an economic executive who is strong in every other respect has no innovative sense? And are not principle-mindedness, honesty and responsiveness important for a leader? Efficiency must be combined with ideological conviction, and fearlessness in the face of a justified risk with respect for the collective opinion. This is why the Lithuanian Party Organization conducts the education of leaders as a package taking account of the increased socioeconomic tasks.

[Question] Behind the broad term "educating economic leaders as a package" it is sometimes difficult to determine the main lines in a party committee's work. You see, it sometimes looks as if a raykom or gorkom is doing a great deal but little benefit results. Has the Lithuanian CP Central Committee given thought to this?

[Answer] We have. When analyzing the work style of the Mazheyskiy and Akmyanskiy raykoms recently it became clear that they were not probing the reasons for laggardness among individual labor collectives and had slackened their exactingness toward leading cadres. Instead the Mazheykskiy Raykom, for example, had literally swamped leaders with various measures--"scientific" conference on questions far removed from life and verbose talks from various rostrums. Yet there was no "system" in this work: One thing was in fashion one day, something else the next.

Their intentions seemed to be good. But they achieved the opposite result. People found themselves with no time to deal with practical matters and the situation in many collectives deteriorated. Incidentally, people there were not called to account for lax production organization. The rayons fell behind in all respects. Party raykom First Secretaries B. Aleksandravichyus and A. Gedaminskas had to be seriously punished for their miscalculation.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee has determined the main avenues of work with economic leaders proceeding from the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, CPSU Central Committee resolutions and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions. These include the Marxist-Leninist tempering of leading cadres, instructing them on the basis of the best experience and increasing the exactingness displayed toward them for the job entrusted to them.

[Question] Could you dwell on these avenues of work in more detail?

[Answer] During the years of the 5-year plan thousands of our economic leaders have graduated from the University of Marxism-Leninism for example. More cadres have also begun to press through "specialized" schools. For example, approximately 200 people--Lithuanian Council of Ministers officials ministers and department leaders--attend the republic party-economic aktiv seminar on "Science and Management Practice." Thus, our cadres receive good ideological tempering.

They also learn from experience. The republic has a considerable number of fine production organizers exemplifying a truly party-minded approach to matters. It is always a particular joy for me to visit the V. I. Lenin GRES in the settlement of Elektrenau, where Hero of Socialist Labor P. Noreyka has been director for many years. Largely thanks to his initiative the power station has become an enterprise of communist labor and the worker's settlement has been turned into a real health complex. I can recall only a little of what has been done: a preventive treatment center with a medical base, a stadium, a children's park, an indoor ice-rink with artificial ice, a yacht club, swimming pools. And all this has been created by the power station workers themselves on unpaid voluntary labor days led by the director.

Or go to Labunava! And you will see the respect the villagers display toward Rutu Aushra Kolkhoz Director G. Kretavichyus, a sensitive and efficient man. This farm is now of the most highly profitable in Lithuania. Or acquaint yourselves with A. Didzhyulis, director of the 50-Letiye SSSR fuel apparatus plant--a leading plant in Vilnyus--who is unstinting in the time he spends educating the collective. The experience of leaders of this kind is generalized by the republic's party committees and young cadres learn from it. Seminars of economic leaders at base enterprises are very beneficial. The press, television and radio offer good help.

As for increasing the exactingness displayed toward leaders... First of all we have increased the "weight" of business and moral qualities when selecting cadres to ensure that fewer people end up in leading positions by chance. You see, there is now a broad choice of specialists for promotion. And second, we have become more severe in assessing negative phenomena, particularly instances of bureaucracy, conservatism, arrogance and neglect toward people. For example, I. Chernikov, republic minister of motor vehicle transport and highways, was sharply criticized at a Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum for not receiving visitors regularly.

Our economic cadres have grown appreciably in all respects during the years since the 25th CPSU Congress. Leadership of the economy has also improved accordingly. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan Lithuanian industrial enterprises have already sold output worth R500 million. Our rural workers' performance indicators are not bad either. In comparison with the last 5-year plan in the public sector average annual grain production has increased 24.5 percent and meat production 21 percent.

Does all this mean that we are fully satisfied with our work with cadres? By no means, believe me. A very great deal of work lies ahead. There are still leaders in the republic who do not justify the responsible obligations entrusted to them. We still encounter instances of mismanagement, overstatement of results, deception, suppression of criticism and fawning. We have taken and will continue to take strict measures against this kind of thing--up to dismissal from work.

[Question] If they have nevertheless managed to persist does this mean that party committees in the localities are falling down on their work somewhere?

[Answer] Agreed. Exceptional importance attaches to the moral atmosphere in which the formation of an economic leader takes place--to--whether, for example, independent questing, initiative and principle-mindedness are really encouraged or merely exhorted.

For example, for a long time V. Kupchyunas, director of the Vilnyus grinding machine plant, blatantly violated plan discipline, overstated results and failed to display any exactingness toward his subordinates, but the party committee turned a blind eye to this and did not even try to make use of its right to monitor the administration's activity. It was only after intervention from higher-ranking party organs that the director was fired.

It is even worse when economic leaders are set an unworthy example by party leaders themselves. For example, when he was Shilalskiy Raykom first secretary, V. Bartashi displayed more concern for his personal prosperity than for his job. Eventually he began to build a garage for himself at the state's expense and involved subordinates in his machinations....

At a Lithuanian CP Central Committee Bureau session we condemned this shameful fact, of course, and relieved V. Bartashis of his first secretaryship. However, we also took a rather broader view of the Shilalskiy Raykom episode: What should we do to prevent such a thing ever recurring? It is perfectly obvious that party committees must themselves set an example of party-mindedness. Otherwise all educational work goes to pot, with theory saying one thing and something else being done in practice. In other words, a gulf between word and deed emerges.

Nor do various planning hitches or arbitrary decisions exert the best influence on economic leaders' work. For example, you know what results from a disparity between a target and the provision of material and technical resources for it. People often have to find circuitous routes to somehow straighten the situation out.

Or take the following example. The Azot Production Association in Ionava has totally competent leaders. But the enterprise does not operate smoothly. Why? People are not satisfied with their working conditions, and many are leaving. And the blame for all this lies with miscalculations by the Ministry of the Chemical Industry: The association is not provided with backup services--subsidiary shops and social facilities. And the situation could deteriorate even further in the next 5-year plan. Without strengthening the backup facilities it is planned to build yet another phase for the ammoniac production process--the fourth. And, do you know, Minister L. Kostandov has not even answered letters from a Lithuanian CP Central Committee secretary proposing solutions to this question.

[Question] You often hear references to so-called objective factors, Pyatras Pyatrovich. But this is sometimes a screen for negligence and spinelessness....

[Answer] I see one of the tasks of a party committee as being to probe the situation in detail in every specific instance and ascertain who needs help and who needs demands made of him. I believe that economic leaders' successes should be analyzed in greater detail. Only an indifferent official regards a leader as worthy purely because he has managed to secure good production figures. How he achieved the victory is also important.

Say we are urging enterprise, for example. This is assuming particular significance for every leader of this time, particularly since the publication of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions and improving the economic mechanism. But it is essential to see that enterprise does not turn into entrepreneurialism. And it is easy to overlook this factor if you are hypnotized by brilliant production figures.

For example, the Salchinikskiy Rayom failed to see behind the Devenishkes Sovkhoz' stable profits the degeneration of sovkhoz Director V. Kandrusevich from a manager into a businessman. To the detriment of agricultural production he organized production of buttons and other dry goods. The director was fired and all kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders were familiarized with the decision. But how much effort was needed to restore the sovkhoz! Entrepreneurialism is especially dangerous in that, while giving the impression of good work, it silently undermines the balance of the economy.

Some people also try to cite "objective" factors to soften the assessment of entrepreneurial and parochial actions, especially if they have yielded an interim benefit. They say that the person did not go in for these subterfuges for the sake of it. But is this so? Instead of spurring the collective to seek untapped potential or displaying initiative himself the economic leader seeks a less complex way. Therefore all attempts to be devious or sidestep party principles must be resolutely rebuffed by party organizations. For what we have here, in V. I. Lenin's apt definition, is the subordination of the interests of the matter at hand to career interests. There is no explanation for it other than a desire to sit at a desk and chase easy production figures.

I would like to sum up our conversation with the following thought. A really party-minded leader uses his position not as the basis for his own prosperity but as a greater opportunity than that available to his subordinates to benefit people and society. We will struggle even more persistently against deviations from moral norms and instill in every economic leader a high sense of responsibility. I am confident that this will help the republic to greet the 26th CPSU Congress with new labor successes.

PRAVDA VIEWS CONSTRUCTION OF URENGOY GAS FIELD

LD251305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 80 p 2

[S. Vtorushin, V. Lisin report: "Siberia's Gas Complex"]

[Text] Beneath a sun which never sets, the Siberian tundra hastens through its short summer life. There are only two colors: the green of the mosses and the light blue of the lakes. There is more blue. But the tundra looks like this only from a helicopter. However, you only have to step on to it to see that the mosses also grow practically on water. The summer tundra is impassable even for cross-country vehicles. But even in winter it is by no means easy to cross.

It is precisely here that geologists have opened up a whole gas continent. In 1966 Foreman V. Polupanov's team from the Tazovskaya oil prospecting expedition drilled the first well in the area between the Nadym and Pur rivers. The output of the stratum surprised specialists. The well yield exceeded 2 million cubic meters of gas a day. Thus Urengoy was born--one of the most famous stores of "blue fuel" in the world today.

The unusual feature of Urengoy is that there turned out to be several deposits in succession here. Beneath the first layer, at a depth of 1,100-1,200 meters, a deposit was discovered which contained, as well as gas, condensate, which is a most valuable raw material for the petrochemical industry. And even lower, at a depth of 3,500 meters, strata were discovered with so-called abnormal high pressure. Siberian prospectors had never before been faced with drilling and testing wells in such difficult geological conditions.

The uniqueness of the deposit required new working methods. At Urengoy for the first time under northern conditions only block construction, cluster-method well drilling and very large comprehensive gas processing installations were used. All this enabled the natural store to be opened at an unprecedented rate by world standards. Urengoy produced its first commercial gas in spring 1978, and this year over 60 billion cubic meters will be extracted.

How have the Siberian workers managed to achieve such high results in so short a time?

Just take the cluster drilling. Essentially, instead of drilling one vertical well at a site, several oblique wells are drilled right away fanning out into a productive stratum. Such technology has reduced time spent on shifting and installing drilling apparatus, increased the pace in sinking wells and permitted reductions in the length of oilfield highway networks and also of gas collectors and power supply lines.

At Urengoy extensive use has been made of the experience gained from opening up another Tyumen giant--the Medvezhye deposit. Drilling large-diameter wells allowed 1.5 million cubic meters of gas to be obtained per day from each one. This in turn required the use of larger comprehensive gas processing installations. For the first time in the country their productivity reached 10 billion cubic meters of fuel a year. But even this proved insufficient for Urengoy. Now installations are being constructed here, capable of processing 50 percent more gas.

The pipeline construction workers were also trained in good time for opening up Urengoy. For the first time they had to lay very large pipelines under tundra and permafrost conditions. The situation was complicated by the fact that new gas pipeline had to be constructed in a new "corridor." And the collective of the Main Administration for Pipeline Construction in Siberia successfully coped with the task. The 1,500-km main pipeline between Urengoy and Chelyabinsk was laid in record time--in just a year. This was assisted by the extensive use of new equipment and in particular by the semiautomatic Sever-1 welding apparatus developed by a Paton Institute collective. It quintupled labor productivity. Anchor bracing [ankernoye krepleniye] was used for the first time on the Urengoy-Chelyabinsk gas pipeline. The point is that the reliability of a gas pipeline's operation depends on how firmly it is bedded. This is achieved by weighting it [prigruzhat] using special concrete blocks. Some 1.5 tons of blocks are needed per meter of pipeline. The outlay of ferroconcrete is great and its delivery to the pipeline route is a difficult business, since the overall weight of the blocks is tens of thousands of tons. Whereas one pair of anchors replaces 40 block-weights [prigruz].

A new form of labor organization was also born on Siberian soil. Whereas formerly main gas pipelines were constructed by specialized subunits, the Siberian Main Administration for Pipeline Construction combined them into comprehensive links. As a result work quality and laying speed increased. In the last construction season B. Dikuk's team from the Urengoy Pipeline Construction Trust, for example, welded about 130 km of main large-diameter gas pipeline. Until quite recently it took a big administration to achieve such a result.

For the first time ever in the exploitation of gas deposits a program for the comprehensive assimilation of resources was outlined from the very beginning in Urengoy. A pilot installation for processing the condensate is already operating in the gasfield. In the very near future the need to ship gasoline, diesel and other fuels and lubricants here will decline. Gas condensate from Urengoy will be delivered to petrochemical enterprises, primarily in Tobolsk, where the country's largest center for processing this raw material is being created.

This year Tyumenskaya Oblast will supply the national economy with 162 billion cubic meters of gas. In the next 5-year plan the whole increase in "blue fuel" in the country will be due to the northern deposits. There are huge resources for achieving this. This is why a program for opening up new deposits is already being outlined now. The leading deposit is at Yamburg, several dozen kilometers north of Urengoy. In working this deposit the gas extractors confront considerable problems--mainly the absence of a transport network and the severe climate.

In the Tyumen north a major new territorial production complex is taking shape. Owing to far-sighted decisions by the party and government, a very rational approach to opening the enormous uninhabited territory is being implemented here. It is already obvious to everyone that the choice of Nadym as the main center for the offensive on the northern deposits was not only timely but also the only correct step. The creation in Surgut of a high-output power base will enable the gas workings of the north to be reliably provided with electricity, and the railroad being built from Surgut to Urengoy will help to resolve the transport problem.

The fundamental decisions of the union ministries of the gas industry and of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises are having a favorable effect on the development of the gas complex. The erection of the Nadym housing construction combine has enabled production to begin not only for Nadym itself but also for Urengoy.

In the Tyumen north work is underway on a colossal scale. However, the country's requirements in natural gas are constantly growing. And this demands ever increasing attentiveness to all problems facing the Siberian gas extractors. And several have accumulated. Let us take transport construction. It is known to be impossible to exploit a modern working without reliable motor roads. The Medvezhye field has already been brought up to its planned output. And yet still less than half the planned hard-surfaced roads have been constructed here. In Urengoy too the highways are being constructed slowly.

"Out of the 45 km of hard-surfaced road needed by the gas workers today, the subdivisions of the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction have constructed only 5 km," USSR state prizewinner I. Nikonenko, director of the Urengoygazdobycha Association, says. "This year their plan is for 20 km. We are required to construct about 50 km of main highway annually."

The lack of roads is having an adverse effect on the opening up of Urengoy. A fourth installation for comprehensive gas processing, for example, is not being constructed simply because it is impossible to reach the site. For the same reason the erection of two other installations is being delayed.

The industrial road in the Urengoy field is necessary not only for opening that deposit. It is also a reliable way out to Yamburg. The development of Urengoy is also being delayed by the lack of a bridge over the Nadym River. Because of this every spring and fall the people are cut off from the supply centers for several months. Unnecessary transshipments of goods lead to deterioration of construction materials. Tyuman organizations have raised the question of allocating resources for constructing a bridge with the Ministry of the Gas Industry. But every time the decision has been deferred.

The opening of northern gas fields is also impeded by the lack of reliable power supplies. All power is still generated in temporary power stations. In Urengoy alone, for example, they employ over 700 people. It is the same in Nadym. Now a 500,000-volt power transmission line is being constructed between Surgut and Urengoy. But its construction is taking a long time.

There are also problems which are especially specific to the northern gas complex. Never before has our industry had to move such an amount of gas from one point. The possibility of further stepping up extraction depends not on the resources present but on transport facilities. Of course, it is possible to increase the number of construction subunits and organize additional production of large-diameter pipes. Obviously this will be indispensable. But at the same time it is necessary to seek new possibilities for increasing pipeline throughout by increasing working pressure in main gas pipelines and transporting condensed and perhaps even liquid gas. The scientists have the last work here. But they are tackling the solution of the problems too timidly. Scientists and designers are in debt to the conquerors of the Siberian depths in another way too. The underground stores of Western Siberia have been worked for 15 years now, but even today the Siberian workers do not have enough equipment for Arctic use or enough new transport facilities.

It is known that it is the people who determine the success of any project. In Urengoy a strong and efficient collective has been created. In a short period of time a city has emerged in the harsh tundra. The party and government are displaying great concern about the life of workers in the north. In the next 3 years Leningrad construction workers will erect 180,000 square meters of housing in Urengoy. An advance detachment of envoys from the banks of the Neva has already begun work. With every passing day there will be increasingly more houses, schools and other capital construction in the city of new Urengoy. And now it is especially important to avoid any lag in laying of engineering communications, providing public amenities and constructing sewage treatment plants.

Western Siberia's gas industry is developing swiftly. The 25th CPSU Congress decisions envisage extracting 125-155 billion cubic meters of gas here in the final year of the 5-year plan. Today it is possible to say firmly that the Siberian workers will exceed this figure. The Tyumen gas extractors are faced with new, ever more imposing tasks. And there is no doubt that these will be resolved successfully.

LAX ATTITUDE TOWARD BELORUSSIAN BAKERY BREAD THEFT CITED

LD251043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 80 p 3

[Special correspondent O. Boguslavskaya report under the rubric "With a Correspondent's Commentary": "At the Bread Place"]

[Summary] Gomelskaya Oblast--V. Vishkel writes from the Mozyr bakery that a lot of its output gets spoiled and there are cases of pilfering of bread by the workers. The new bakery was commissioned in 1974, outside the city limits, but the ovens quite often break down, and hundreds of kilograms of bread are wasted as a result. The new ovens are meant to operate on gas, which is not available in the city, and a lot of time was spent on converting the burners to run on liquid fuel. All the equipment has had to be overhauled, and there is a shortage of spares.

"The production troubles could not fail to affect the general atmosphere in the collective. The plant had an acute need for an influx of workers, but it was not easy to attract them. At precisely that time other enterprises were being constructed and enlarged in Mozyr, and people were needed everywhere. But bakers' work is not easy: three-shift work and hot ovens. There were also difficulties with housing, and there was no kindergarten or creche. The plant was forced to hire untrained people and sometimes chance people, including those with a staunch reputation as a rolling stone or loafer. It would not have been a great misfortune if the novices were entering a strong labor collective, but unfortunately the new Mozyr bakery was no such thing.

"One female worker said: A young woman came to the personnel department. She asked: 'How much bread can I take at the end of the shift?' It was explained to her that it is forbidden to take anything past the timekeeper's office. The interviewee shrugged her shoulders in surprise: 'Work with bread, but still have to buy it from a store!...'

"That woman did not get a job at the plant, but some people like her do. The workers Zhilskaya and Avdeyenko were caught with bread after less than a week. They left a few days later. There are also people here who own private livestock and who argue approximately as follows: A lot of spoiled bread is sent to farms, so why should I not make an effort for my cow? And they 'make an effort.' They hide bread in roomy bags, ramming in as much as possible. Several times the guards have seen such bags flying from the shops' windows, right over the fence. The plan is simple: to go past the timekeeper's office with empty hands and then pick up their swag. Of course, those who have been stopped have been punished, and the case has gone to a comrade's or even a people's court. Nevertheless, there has been no reduction in the incidence of pilfering of bread and products.

"A pilferer cannot be justified, but it is possible and necessary to investigate why he gets away with it. It has long been known that 'lifters' have an easy time, above all, where things are in disorder. However, even under difficult conditions it is possible to create in an enterprise an atmosphere of exactingness and demandingness. But here the collective and its party and trade union organizations were unable to put dishonest workers in a position of being untolerated and generally condemned. Punishments--and they were chosen in Mozyr as almost the only means of combating pilferers--only make the 'lifters' still more inventive in selecting loopholes for theft. Moreover, they easily find justification for their actions: since a lot of bread goes to be reprocessed and to feed kolkhoz livestock, in this situation it is no sin to take a loaf or two. [paragraph continues]

In certain people's eyes a bread roll has lost its value, and the idea has lodged itself in their brain that words about thrift and economy are just words.

"Progressive workers realized that the low output quality and instances of pilfering were largely connected with the general situation in the plant and the instability of its work. Communist M . Baranovskaya said at a party meeting: 'We have become unexacting toward ourselves. You will recall how the refrigerator broke down in the summer and the yeast was spoiled. Sometimes bread which can be reprocessed is wasted. And how much flour gets scattered about because of our negligence!'

"Other cadre workers expressed the idea that the struggle for the collective's health must be everyone's concern. They cannot tolerate the fact that the Mozyr bakers' prestige has fallen in recent years. But mere awareness of this fact and occasional discussions are not enough to change the abnormal psychological climate which has evolved in the collective. What is needed is constant, painstaking work by the party and trade union organizations. Unfortunately, they are not taking purposeful steps to foster in people a solicitous attitude toward socialist property. The people's control group is inactive. The party organization works without relying on Komsomol members--and there are many young people in the plant. Educational work in the collective cannot be replaced by punishing several negligent, dishonest people.

"The letter from the Mozyr bakery makes us ponder many things. The country has thousands of such small enterprises, working to meet our daily needs. Do the union and republic food industry ministries devote enough attention to them? They also need constant assistance from gorkoms and raykoms. For the people working in them produce a product which no one can do without."

SPECIALIST OUTLINES NEW OIL EXTRACTION TECHNIQUES

LD262234 Moscow TASS in English 2216 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep, TASS--The problem of raising the oil recovery rate, one of the most acute in the world oil extraction, is being solved in various ways by Soviet scientists. New results in the field, Aleksandr Garushev, director of the Soyuztermneft Research and Industrial Association, says, will make it possible in the near future to extract at least half of the oil which cannot be extracted by traditional methods.

Among the thermal methods there are two worthy of notice: oil-bearing bed burning and hot steam processing of the oil bed. In the first method, the fire started in the oil-bearing bed, takes its temperature up to 400-500 degrees centrigrade, which makes oil more mobile and drives it from its bed to the well under the pressure of hot gases. For nearly 15 years now, the method has been successfully utilized in the exploitation of the Pavlova Gora oilfield, in the Northern Caucasus, where experts are working to improve the method. In Azerbaijan, the wells which began to dwindle, have been producing now for nearly seven years, three times as much oil as before due to the "fires" started in oil-bearing beds. Yet, the method of oil-bearing bed burning is not free of shortcomings which have not yet been eliminated. Therefore, a wide use is made of hot-steam pressure on the oil-bearing bed. A major part of the oil, extracted in the Soviet Union by new methods, is accounted for by the steam technique. Under certain conditions, steam can extract from the bed nearly all the residual oil, and in the majority of cases, Aleksandr Garushev believes, its utilization will help to double oil extraction in the near future.

Soviet experts are utilizing or experimenting with various chemical methods of exacting influence on the oil-bed. Thus, for example, highly promising is the utilization of a new hydro-carbon material, produced at the USSR research-and-design centre for gas processing. One of the advantages of the new method is that the material produces no harmful effect on environment. One should also note the high efficiency of the new agent. While the extraction of one ton of residual oil takes nearly four tons of steam, only one ton of the new material helps to extract 400-500 tons of oil.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 26-28 SEP

LD290144 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 26-28 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parenthesis at the end of each item.

26 September

Reaping of grain has been completed in the Altayskiy Kray today. Almost 5 million hectares have been cleared. Most of the grain is wheat of strong and hard varieties (0900 GMT)

More than 22 million hectares of grain have been threshed in Kazakhstan. Virtually the last areas are being threshed in Kustanayskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Pavlodarskaya oblasts. More than 80,000 communists are taking part in the harvest in the virgin lands; this is almost 1 farmworker in 10. This year's harvest is nearing completion. (1445 GMT)

27 September

Harvest work is ending in Omskaya Oblast. Threshing of grain crops is being completed on the second million hectares. Soil is being tilled for next year's harvest and seeds are being procured. (0000 GMT)

About 53 million tons of hay have been made in the Soviet Union this year, more than in 1979. The volume of grass meal made to date also exceeds that of last year. (0200 GMT)

Wheat in Omskaya Oblast has still to be harvested on 1.5 million hectares. (0530 GMT)

Rice harvesting has started in Primorskiy Kray in difficult weather conditions, due to the heavy rains brought on by a Pacific typhoon. (0600 GMT)

Novosibirskaya Oblast today finished cutting grain on 2 million hectares--90 percent of the total area. On 1.7 million hectares the grain has been threshed. Farms of eastern rayons have, in the main, completed the harvest, and mass transfer of machinery to western rayons has begun. Because of late ripening, the main unharvested areas are now concentrated there. (1600 GMT)

28 September

Machine operators in Kurganskaya Oblast are today harvesting on the last 100,000 hectares, and 900,000 tons of grain have already been sold to the state. Rice harvesting is in progress in the northern regions of Turkmenia. The main rice-growing areas is the Tashauz oasis. An outstanding potato harvest has been obtained by farmers in Yelizovskiy Rayon, Kamchatka. In recent years, Kamchatka has been completely self-sufficient for potato, cabbage, sugar beet and carrots. (0000 GMT)

The potato harvest in Altay has not been a bad one, and many regions have produced 130 quintals per hectare which is much more than planned. (0700 GMT)

Sowing of winter crops has been completed in Kharkovskaya Oblast. Kellerovkaskiy Rayon in Kokohetavskaya Oblast has fulfilled its 5-year plan committment for the sale of grain, with over 470,000 tons delivered. This originally backward region now produces almost 21 quintals of grain from one hectare. (1200 GMT)

Sowing of winter crops was completed in the farms of Kharkovskaya Oblast today. Despite the late harvest, the work was carried out in optimal time. More than 1,500 brigades worked on the fields on a two-shift system. The task for next year is to get 32 to 35 quintals of grain per hectare. (1300 GMT)

The last combines are leaving the fields of many farms in Omskaya Oblast today. Grain crops have been cleared from almost 2 million hectares there. More than 700,000 tons of grain have been handed over to state granaries. Lifting of sugar beet has begun in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. The crop occupies 16,000 hectares. Farms in the oblast are planning to sell the state 181,000 tons of roots. It is intended to carry out the harvesting work in 15-20 days. (1400 GMT)

ALL-UNION SEMINAR ON MECHANIZING STOCKRAISING HELD

LD261445 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 18 Sep 80 p 1

[KIRTAG report: "All-Union Seminar in Frunze"]

[Text] An all-union seminar-conference devoted to problems of increasing the mechanization of livestock raising and fodder production opened in Frunze on 17 September.

The seminar-conference was opened by A.V. Prokhorovich, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

The report was delivered by A.I. Ibraimov, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers.

V.I. Dubovik, chief of the Main Administration for Mechanization of Livestock Raising Farms Electrification of Agricultural Production of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and A.G. Boyko, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, spoke about the work of enterprises and organizations of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture in the 10th 5-Year Plan on the comprehensive mechanization of livestock raising farms and complexes.

P.I. Naumov, secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, and V.Ua. Yermakov, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, are participating in the work of the seminar-conference.

GRAIN HARVEST, WINTER SOWING, FALL PLOWING REVIEWED

LD290829 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 80 p 1

[KAZTAG "Agricultural Review": "Both Speed and Quality"]

[Text] We are now into the second half of September and there is still a lot of work to be done in the fields of the republic: The harvesting rate has been slowed by bad weather. Now that fine weather has returned to the virgin lands, farmers are harvesting with redoubled energy.

The latest roundup from the Kazakh Central Statistical Administration indicates that in the republic as a whole by 15 September 21,734,000 hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been harvested--87 percent of the sown area--and that 80 percent of this--some 17,479,000 hectares of crops--has been threshed.

In the past week farmers in Kustanayskaya Oblast threshed 822,000 hectares of crops; farmers in Tselinogradskaya Oblast 566,000; farmers in Kokchetavskaya Oblast 447,000; and machine operators in Turgayskaya and Pavlodarskaya oblasts threshed more than 300,000 hectares of crops.

In Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblasts more than half of the grain harvested is still lying in windrows. Now that the weather is helping to dry the windows more rapidly, threshing operations must be accelerated everywhere. Grain losses must be prevented and equipment must be used in such a way as to ensure high productivity. Units must operate for at least 20-22 hours a day. But increasing labor productivity must not adversely affect the quality of harvesting. "Not a single ear to be left in the stubble fields and not a single grain to be left in the straw" must be the watchword for all machine operators at this time.

Fall is pressing: The handover of grain must be accelerated. The number of farms in the republic meeting their 5-year-plan targets for the sale of grain to the state is increasing. One of Kustanayskaya Oblast's largest farms--the Lomonosov Kolkhoz--has already unloaded more than 155,000 tons of high-quality grain into the motherland's silos compared with the 149,500 tons envisaged in the 5-year plan. After fulfilling its 5-year plan the N.G. Kozlov Sovkhoz, which is the largest in the republic and has a wheat-growing area of some 100,000 hectares, set a new target to mark the 26th CPSU Congress--to dispatch to the elevators in excess of the 5-year plan target not the projected 46,000 tons of wheat but around 80,000 tons. More than 50 farms in the oblast have already handed over grain in excess of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets.

The Yeltayskiy and Ozernyy sovkhozes in Kokchetavskaya Oblast and the Maxim Groky, Krasnyy Mayak and other sovkhozes in Tselinogradskaya Oblast are selling above-plan grain. The number of such farms in the republic exceeds 200.

In accelerating the shipment of grain to the state a great deal depends on motor transport and elevator workers. There must be no transportation holdups or delays at grain-reception enterprises.

Rice harvesting has begun on all ricegrowing farms. Around 60,000 hectares--some 47 percent of the sown area--have been harvested and more than 41,000 hectares of rice crops have been threshed. Upwards of 45-50 quintals of silver grain per hectare are being harvested in Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Chimkentskaya oblasts.

Millet, buchwheat, rye and seed corn harvests are up over last year. The best yields of corn cobs--upwards of 45 quintals per hectare--are being achieved by farmers in Taldy-Kurganskaya and Chimkentskaya oblasts.

Potatoes are still being harvested everywhere. The average yield for the republic as a whole is 23 quintals more than last year. The best yields are 160 quintals per hectare in Dzhambulskaya Oblast and 160 quintals per hectare in Karagandinskaya Oblast.

Winter crops are still being sown. Some 676,000 hectares have been sown--34 percent of the planned total.

Machine operators are plowing at a rapid rate in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts. Fall plowing is proceeding slowly on farms in Aktyubinskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya, Kustanayskaya and Pavlodarskaya oblasts and has not even begun in Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast. The situation must be remedied with all speed. Some 3.4 million hectares have been plowed in the republic. This is more than last year but the rate should be considerably higher.

COSMOS-1212 ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 26 SEP

LD261536 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched an artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1212 to continue investigation of the earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the Soviet national economy and international cooperation.

The satellite has been placed into orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution is 89.1 min., maximum distance from the earth's surface is 275 km, minimum distance is 216 km, inclination of the orbit is 82.3 degrees.

The on-board equipment's functioning normally. Information obtained is transmitted to the state research and production centre Priroda for processing and use.

PROGRESS-11 TRANSPORT SHIP LAUNCHED 28 SEP

LD281712 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 Sep, TASS--The automatic transport ship Progress-11 was launched today in the Soviet Union at 18 hours 10 minutes Moscow time. It was launched in accordance with the programme of ensuring further functioning of the research complex Saluyt-6--Soyuz.

The aim of the launching of the ship Progress-11 is to deliver to the orbital station Salyut-6 expendable materials and different cargoes.

The transport ship was put into orbit with the following parameters: the maximum distance from the earth's surface--270 km, the minimum distance--193 km, the period of the revolution--88.8 minutes, inclination of the orbit--51.6 degrees.

According to the date of telemetric information, the onboard systems of the ship Progress-11 are functioning normally.

SOYUZ-38 SPACESHIP RETURNS TO EARTH 26 SEP

LD261752 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep, TASS--Today, at 18 hours 54 minutes (Moscow time) after a successful completion of the programme of joint research and experiments on board the orbital complex Saluyt-6--Soyuz-37--Soyuz-38, the international crew including the Flier-Cosmonaut of the USSR Yuriy Romanenko and Cosmonaut-Researcher, Cuban national Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, has returned back to earth. Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin continue to work in the Salyut-6 station.

The landing apparatus of the Soyuz-38 spaceship has landed in the planned area of the Soviet Union 175 kilometers south-east of the town of Dzhezkazgan (Kazakhstan).

After landing, Romanenko and Tamayo Mendez feel well.

Ruding their seven-days flight in the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-37--Soyuz-38, the cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin, Romanenko and Tamayo Mendez have successfully performed the planned programme for scientific and technological research and experiments prepared jointly by scientists of the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Under the programme for space studies of different materials, crystals were obtained for different semiconductor materials. For the first time, experiments have been carried out in conditions of weightlessness in cultivating monocrystals of organic combinations.

Within the framework of the research into natural resources and of studies of environment, the consomnauts carried out observations and photographing of the earth's surface and of the world ocean sections. The crew continued also to implement a number of geophysical experiments begun on Salyut-6 station by previous international crews, using equipment manufactured in the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria.

During the medical-biological studies, new data were obtained in the impact of factors of the space flight on man's organism and on the development of biological objects.

The successfully completed flight of the international crew with the participation of the Cuban cosmonaut--a first representative of the socialist state in the Western Hemisphere--has demonstrated a further broadening of scientific and technological cooperation as well as consolidation of fraternal relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Cuba.

From March 1978 to September 1980, nationals of seven socialist states have carried out space flights on Soviet spaceships Soyuz and the orbital station Salyut-6. As a result of the implementation of a broad programme for scientific and technical studies elaborated jointly by scientists of the Soviet Union and socialist countries a large volume of information has been obtained which is now used in the interests of science and of the national economy of the states of the socialist community.

Cosmonauts Press Conference

LD272048 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 Sep, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Baykonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan: "The Soviet-Cuban crew have brilliantly accomplished the planned programme and already today began writing a working report which the scientists of the two countries are waiting for", Aleksey Leonov told journalists on behalf of the directors of the cosmonauts' training centre. "The space expedition under the flags of the USSR and Cuba", he added, "ended in a pin-point landing, only three kilometres away from the designated point."

Yesterday, in the southern night darkness the cosmonauts in the space suits seemed tired. Today the faces of Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez bear no trace of the emotional send-off in orbit and the not easy descent.

The journalists asked the Cuban cosmonaut what he feels in connection with being awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. "I consider it the highest award", Tamayo answered. "I shall accept it with pride, but it by right belongs to all the Cuban specialists that prepared the flight programme and to all my people who are building socialism."

The crew commander was asked to tell what changes occurred in the interior of the orbital station over the two and a half years that have passed since his first flight on board the Salyut-6. "The station's scientific equipment", Romanenko answered, "has been considerably replenished during the international expeditions. Its weight now totals already two tons". And nevertheless the interior working volume of the station has not changed. The members of the main crews wisely use every nook, leaving the living quarters free.

The crew enthusiastically spoke about their friends--the hosts of the orbital station--Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin. "It seemed to me", Romanenko said, "that the amount of their work in view of our arrival almost doubled. Nevertheless, from the meeting to parting they both remained cheerful, helped us. Their enthusiasm was catching".

EDITORIAL VIEWS PARTY ROLE IN ARMED FORCES

LD261413 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Firm Base for Military Building"]

[Text] The USSR Armed Forces are preparing to greet the Leninist party's regular 26th congress at a new and higher stage in their development. The land of soviets' economic potential and defense might have grown immeasurably, the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum noted. "Our valiant armed forces," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech in Alma-Ata, "possess everything necessary to rebuff any aggressor."

The further development of Soviet military building and the heights attained by it are the result of the guiding and directing activity of the CPSU in the army and navy. Armed with Marxist-Leninist teaching, the party determines general development prospects for society and the USSR's domestic and foreign policy line and guides the whole business of strengthening the country's defense capability and maintaining it at the required level.

The CPSU leadership of the armed forces is the fundamental basis, the main socioplitical principle, the most important pattern in Soviet military building and the key factor in the army and navy's invincibility and in all the victories they have won. This has been convincingly confirmed by the whole development and improvement in our socialist state's military organization. The party of communists has been, is and will continue to be our wise strategist, our tried and tested collective military leader.

In guiding the armed forces, the party is firmly following the Leninist principles for their building and in accordance with these is carrying out multifaceted activity in the military sphere. The party is working out topical problems of military theory and practice on a scientific and class basis, is defining military and technical policy, is taking the necessary measures for improving the organizational structure and balanced development of the branches of the armed forces and categories of troops, raising their combat readiness effectively training and educating personnel, further extending party and political work, strengthening one-man command, discipline and organization in the army and navy and for qualitative training and rational use of military cadres. Our party pays unremitting attention to the development of defense cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries and to strenthening the defense capability of the country and of the whole socialist community is the characteristic and distinctive feature of the party's military policy, which received thorough substantiation in the materials of the 25th CPSU Congress, in the decisions of its Central Committee's subsequent plenums and in the words and deeds of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Through the party's concern in the seventies the armed forces level of equipment with modern weapons and combat equipment has improved and the quality of combat training and the ideological tempering of personnel have been improved. The harmony and efficiency of cooperation among staffs, formations and units of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies have increased, as was confirmed by the "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercises.

Specific programs for Soviet military building depend on the international situation, and implementing them has its own influence on the development of this situation. It is precisely as a result of the energetic activity of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, supported by the growth in the socialist countries' economic and defense might, that an improvement in the international climate was achieved in the seventies. However, at the beginning of the new decade, reactionary imperialist forces, primarily the United States, have made a violent attack on the positive processes at work in the world, have embarked on a path of supercharging the arms race and are stubbornly following this

course which is leading to an increase in the danger of war. This danger is being aggravated by the partnership between aggressive Western circles and Beijing hegemonists.

Our party and state are countering the antinational policy of military hysteria spearheaded against the USSR and the other socialist community countries with a policy of consistent struggle for peace and international security. At the same time they are also taking necessary defense measures. "Our total store of experience and the international situation which is taking shape, especially recent incidents," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed, "compel us to keep our powder dry, to be obstinate and consistent in defending the cause of peace, to remember our historic responsibility for the fate of the motherland and of all mankind." The intrigues of imperialism and other enemies of peace, the party points out, demand constant vigilance and the utmost strengthening of the USSR's defense capability.

These instructions have a determining significance for Soviet military building and are a guide to action for military cadres and all army and navy personnel. In the ranks of Soviet servicemen there is not nor can be any place for unconcern and complacency, because the danger of war engendered by imperialism and its accomplices is a grim reality of our time. And it is taking this danger into account that our military building is being effected and the tasks facing the armed forces are being resolved.

Distinguished and highly responsible tasks have been laid on commanding, political and engineering and technical cadres of the army and navy. A Soviet officer, whatever his rank, is not only a military leader and specialist but also the mouthpice of party policy in the armed forces. He is called on to implement organizational work in close unity with political activity, wholly meeting the demands of the party and its Central Committee. In order to be equal to these demands, every officer must develop within himself a feeling for innovation, a breadth of thinking, a boldness in organization and practical resolution of new questions of military science, boldness in improving forms and methods of ideological and educational work with servicemen.

The army and navy's party organizations are implementing and are called on to implement in the future great work in carrying out CPSU military policy. It is very important for all facets of their activity, its results and ways to further improve it to be thoroughly analyzed during the report and election campaign which has begun.

Closely rallied under the CPSU Leninist banner, Soviet servicemen are preparing to greet its 26th congress with new successes in combat and political training, in socialist competition, in the struggle to further heighten combat readiness. Our armed forces, created and murtured by the Communist Party, are fulfilling with dignity and honor the responsible task which faces them--to be the guard of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the stronghold of world peace.